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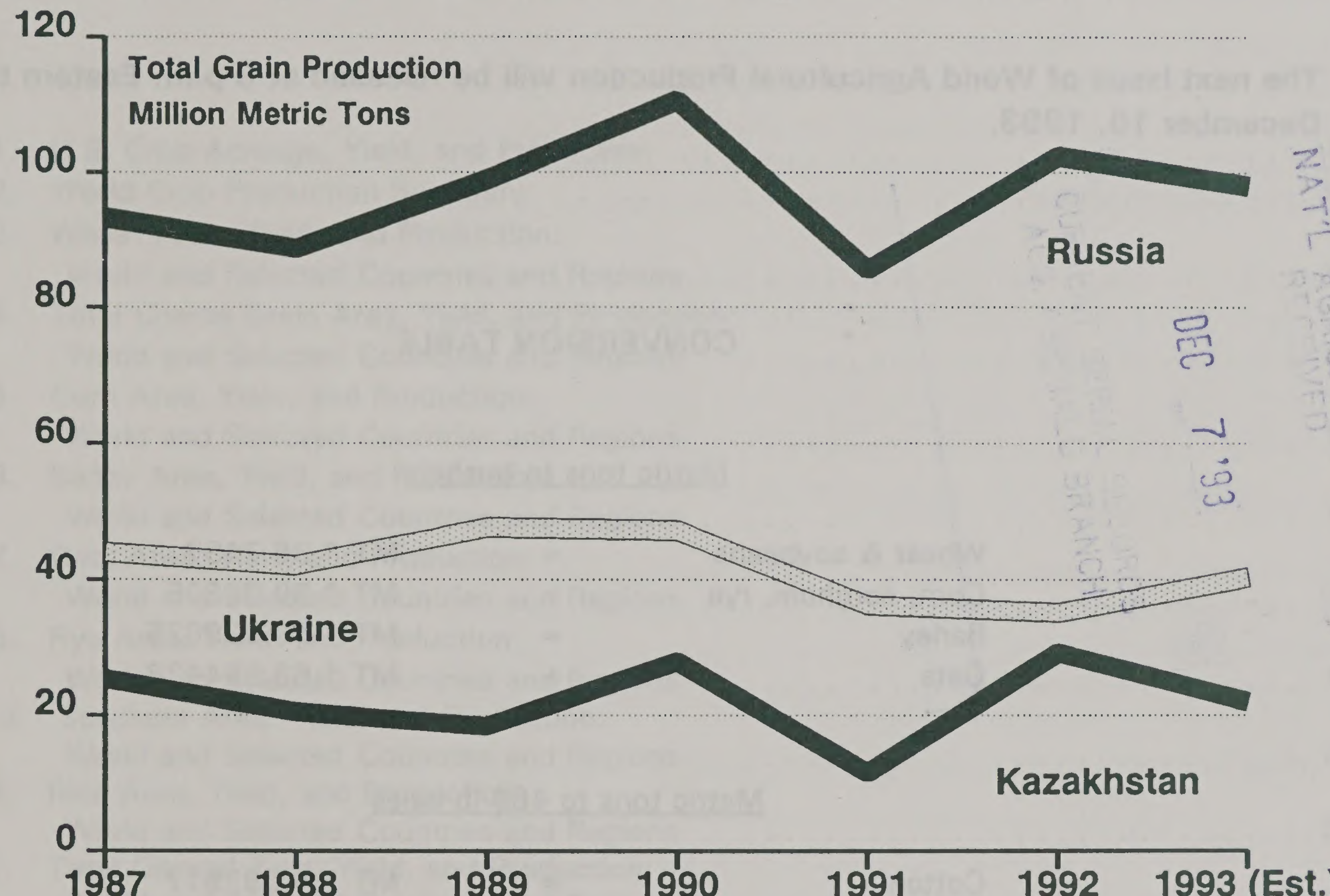
Circular Series
WAP 11-93
November 1993

World Agricultural Production

Former Soviet Union

Major Grain Producing Republics



Production Articles This Month...

- FSU 1993 Grains
- World Sugar
- World Wheat
- World Palm Oil
- Latin American Forestry
- Raisins In Selected Countries

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-284), November 9, 1993.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. Eastern time on December 10, 1993.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1993/94

November 1993

WHEAT: World production for 1993/94 is projected at 559.4 million tons, down 5.1 million or 1 percent from last month and down less than 1 percent from the 1992/93 harvest. Total foreign production is projected at 493.4 million tons, down 5.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but virtually unchanged from 1992/93. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 65.9 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 2 percent from last year.

- **FSU-12** — Production is estimated at 83.4 million tons, down 4.6 million or 5 percent from last month and down 5 percent from 1992/93. Continued poor harvest weather in Russia and Kazakhstan lowered yield prospects. In Ukraine, however, preliminary harvest results indicate higher production.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 80.5 million tons, down 1.3 million or 2 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. In the United Kingdom, this October was one of the wettest on record. As a result of the adverse weather during harvest, estimated U.K. production is lower. In Greece, drought and high temperatures during the growing season reduced production prospects.

- **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 10.0 million tons, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from 1992/93. Dry weather in the primary growing regions reduced yield prospects. However, recent rainfall prevented further crop deterioration.

- **Australia** — Production is estimated at 16.5 million tons, up 1.0 million or 6 percent from last month and up 2 percent from 1992/93. Continued favorable weather throughout Australia and higher estimated harvested area combined to increase production prospects.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1993/94 is projected at 778.9 million tons, down 16.1 million or 2 percent from last month and down 9 percent from 1992/93. Total foreign production is projected at 585.6 million tons, down 4.0 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- **United States** — Production is forecast at 193.3 million tons, down 12.1 million or 6 percent from last month and down 30 percent from last year. The decline is due to lower estimated yields for corn and sorghum.

- o **FSU-12** Production is estimated at 92.9 million tons, down 5.2 million or 5 percent from last month, but up slightly from last year. In Russia and Kazakhstan, harvest is near completion and reports indicate the barley crops are lower than anticipated. In Ukraine, harvest reports indicate that higher barley output offset a reduced corn estimate.

- o **India** Production is estimated at 34.7 million tons, down 1.0 million or 3 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Estimated millet output is lower due to a break in the summer monsoon and accompanying high temperatures.

- o **Eastern Europe** Production is estimated at 42.7 million tons, down 0.6 million or 1 percent from last month and down slightly from 1992/93. Corn production in Hungary is estimated lower due to prolonged dryness; the harvest is over 60 percent complete.

- o **EC-12** Production is estimated at 83.0 million tons, down 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from last year. Corn and barley production in Greece were reduced due to lower estimated harvested area, drought, and a strong heat wave that affected yields in central growing regions.

- o **Kenya** Production is projected at 2.5 million tons, down 0.3 million or 11 percent from last month and down 15 percent from 1992/93. Poor rainfall reduced yields for the main season corn crop.

- o **Philippines** Production is projected at 4.5 million tons, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last month and down 5 percent from 1992/93. Corn production is estimated lower due to excessive rainfall associated with Typhoons Ira and Flo.

- o **Baltic States** Production is estimated at 3.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 7 percent from last month, but up 26 percent from 1992/93. Lower barley and rye output in Lithuania reduced estimated production.

- o **China** Production is estimated at 110.7 million tons, up 3.0 million or 3 percent from last month and up 2 percent from 1992/93. Corn output is estimated higher based on favorable weather in the North China Plain.

- o **Mexico** Production is estimated at 18.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1992/93. Favorable rainfall increased the yield of main-season corn.

- o **Australia** — Production is forecast at 9.4 million tons, up 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month and up 13 percent from last year. Favorable weather during the growing season resulted in record estimated barley production.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1993/94 is projected at 343.9 million tons, down 1.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Total foreign production is projected at 338.8 million tons, down 1.2 million or less than 1 percent last from month and down 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is estimated at 5.1 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and down 10 percent from 1992/93. Production is reduced primarily due to lower estimated yield in Arkansas.

- o **Japan** — Production is estimated at 7.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 7 percent from last month and down 27 percent from 1992/93. The Japanese Government reported a crop condition index of 75 in October, down 5 percentage points from September. Continued cool temperatures reduced yield prospects.

- o **Philippines** — Production is estimated at 6.0 million tons, down 0.4 million or 6 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last year. Estimated harvested area is lower due to severe flooding caused by Typhoons Ira and Flo.

- o **Thailand** — Production is estimated at 12.7 million tons, down 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year. The main season crop is reduced due to dry weather.

- o **EC-12** — Production is projected at 1.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 9 percent from last month and down 12 percent from last year. The reduction is due to lower estimated yield in Italy.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 223.5 million tons, down 1.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year. Foreign production for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 164.8 million tons, up 0.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 58.8 million tons, down 1.8 million or 3 percent from last month and down 14 percent from 1992/93.

* **Soybeans**: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 111.1 million tons, down 1.3 million or 1 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at a record 61.2 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 7 percent from 1992/93. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States — Production is forecast at 49.9 million tons, down 1.6 million or 3 percent from last month and down 16 percent from last year. The decline is due primarily to lower estimated yield. Yield is also projected lower than last season in response to wet conditions in the north-central United States.

o Brazil — Production is forecast at 23.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1992/93. Harvested area is forecast higher due to producer expectations of favorable soybean prices. Planting is currently underway and will continue through December.

* Cottonseed: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 31.5 million tons, down 1 percent from last month, but up slightly from 1992/93. Total foreign production is forecast at 25.7 million tons, down slightly from last month and from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States — Production is forecast at 5.7 million tons, down 0.3 million or 4 percent from last month, but up 2 percent from the 1992/93 crop. Cotton harvested in the 14 producing States as of November 7 advanced to 77 percent, compared with 65 percent last year and the average of 67 percent. Harvest was ahead of average except in the Mississippi Delta.

o Pakistan — Production is projected at 3.4 million tons, down 0.4 million or 10 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from last year's pest and flood reduced crop. Yields were cut by a severe pest infestation, particularly from the white fly.

o China — Production is projected at 6.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 13 percent from last year. Cotton is forecast higher due to better yields as farmers were more successful in controlling the boll worm than earlier expected. Also, harvest conditions were excellent throughout the North China Plain.

o Greece — Production is projected at a record 0.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or 40 percent from last month and up 40 percent from last year. Cotton is forecast higher due to a record area. High cotton prices made it the most important cash crop, replacing other irrigated crops such as corn, durum wheat, sugarbeets, and sunflower.

* Peanuts: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 22.7 million tons, up 0.9 million or 4 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from 1992/93. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.3 million tons, up 0.9 million or 4 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is forecast at 1.5 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 24 percent from 1992/93. Harvested area and yield are forecast to be down slightly from last season. Yield was adjusted down due to dry October weather in southeastern growing areas.

- o **China** — Production is forecast at a record 7.2 million tons, up 0.9 million or 14 percent from last month and up 21 percent from last year. Favorable peanut prices last season promoted increased planted area in Shandong, Hebei, and Henan Provinces. Also, excellent growing conditions in Shandong Province boosted yield above average.

* Sunflowerseed: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 22.5 million tons, down 0.7 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 6 percent from 1992/93. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.0 million tons, down 0.7 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is forecast at 1.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 28 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated above last season. Yield, however, is estimated down due to unfavorable weather.

- o **FSU-12** — Production is forecast at 6.0 million tons, down 0.4 million or 6 percent from last month, but up 8 percent from 1992/93. The current adjustment reflects reports from Ukraine, where harvest is estimated to be 80 percent complete and sunflowerseed yield is below expectations. Also, harvest reports from both Moldova and Kazakhstan resulted in slight yield reductions in these countries.

- o **Argentina** — Production is forecast at 3.5 million tons, down 0.3 million or 8 percent from last month, but up 13 percent from 1992/93. Planted area estimates were reduced due to dry conditions in southern Buenos Aires and northern Chaco, where dry weather favors cotton over sunflowers.

* Rapeseed: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 26.8 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 26.6 million tons, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1992/93. Country highlights are as follows:

- o **United States** — Production is forecast at 120,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 41 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast to climb to a record 76,000 hectares, up 38 percent from last season.

* Copra: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at 4.8 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. There were no significant changes this month.

* Palm Kernels: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 4.0 million tons, up 75,000 tons or 2 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  o Malaysia — Production is forecast at 2.2 million tons, up 75,000 or 3 percent from last month and up 5 percent from 1992/93. The palm kernel harvest was increased due to the upward forecast in palm oil production; favorable rainfall during the previous 12 months will stimulate a net increase in fruit collection as new fruit-bearing trees more than offset older, lower-yielding ones.

* Palm Oil: World production for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 13.8 million tons, up 200,000 from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

  o Malaysia — Production is forecast at 7.6 million tons, up 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month and up 7 percent from 1992/93. The new estimate reflects favorable rainfall during the previous 12 months which is forecast to stimulate a net increase in fruit collection, as new fruit-bearing trees more than offset older, lower-yielding ones.

COTTON: World production for 1993/94 is projected at 82.6 million bales, up 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up less than 1 percent from the 1992/93 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 66.3 million bales, up 0.8 million or 1 percent from last month, but down less than 1 percent from last year's crop. Country highlights are as follows:

  o United States — Production is forecast at 16.3 million bales, down 0.7 million or 4 percent from last month, but up less than 1 percent from the 1992/93 crop. Yields in the Delta States are estimated lower due to drought and insect damage. Cotton harvested in the 14 producing States as of November 7 advanced to 77 percent, compared with 65 percent last year and the average of 67 percent. Harvest was ahead of average except in the Mississippi Delta Region.

  o China — Production is projected at 19.0 million bales, up 1.5 million or 9 percent from last month, but down 8 percent from last year. Output is forecast higher due to larger estimated area and higher yields. Farmers were more successful in controlling the boll worm than earlier expected. Also, harvest conditions were excellent throughout the North China Plain.

- **<u>Greece</u>** — Production is projected at a record 1.4 million bales, up 0.2 million or 19 percent from last month and up 19 percent from last year. Production is forecast higher due to a record area. High domestic cotton prices have made it the most important cash crop, replacing other irrigated crops such as corn, durum wheat, sugarbeets, and sunflowers.

- **<u>Argentina</u>** — Production is projected at 1.1 million bales, up 0.2 million or 16 percent from last month and up 71 percent from last year. Strong domestic cotton prices and demand from neighboring countries have encouraged farmers to expand production. Also, a long winter drought in the main cotton region encouraged additional sowing of cotton at the expense of other crops, especially sunflowerseed.

- **<u>Paraguay</u>** — Production is projected at 1.2 million bales, up 0.1 million or 10 percent from last month and up 77 percent from last year. Production is increased due to higher estimated yield as farmers plant new high-yielding Delta Pine varieties.

- **<u>Pakistan</u>** — Production is projected at 7.8 million bales, down 0.9 million or 10 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from last year's pest and flood reduced crop. Yields were cut by a severe pest infestation, particularly from the white fly.

- **<u>Iran</u>** — Production is projected at 0.4 million bales, down 0.1 million or 24 percent from last month and down 14 percent from last year. High production costs and labor shortages have reduced the area that farmers are able to cultivate.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	69.9	72.3	72.1	57.7	62.4	63.0	34.3	39.4	38.4	38.4	1,981	2,459	2,422	2,422
Winter	51.1	51.1	51.7	39.4	41.9	43.9	34.8	38.3	40.3	40.3	1,373	1,607	1,769	1,769
Other	18.8	21.2	20.4	18.3	20.5	19.1	33.2	41.6	31.8	34.1	608	852	652	652
Rye	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.6	29.4	27.1	27.1	10	12	10	10
Soybeans	59.2	59.1	59.5	58.0	58.2	56.0	34.2	37.6	33.7	32.7	1,987	2,188	1,891	1,834
Corn	76.0	79.3	73.7	68.8	72.1	63.1	108.6	131.4	110.3	103.1	7,475	9,479	6,962	6,503
Sorghum	11.1	13.3	10.7	9.9	12.2	9.7	59.3	72.8	65.6	63.6	585	884	639	620
Barley	8.9	7.8	7.9	8.4	7.3	7.1	55.2	62.5	58.9	58.9	464	458	416	416
Oats	8.7	8.0	7.9	4.8	4.5	3.8	50.7	65.6	54.6	54.6	243	295	208	208
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	5,674	5,722	5,621	5,511	157.5	179.1	165.3	162.0
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	14.1	13.2	13.7	13.0	11.1	13.2	652	699	614	594	17.6	16.2	17.0	16.3

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	---Million metric tons---																			
Wheat																				
1991/92	542.3	488.4	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.4	4.1	38.3	70.9	96.0	55.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.9	3.1	10.6	2.1	16.5	41.2
1992/93 prel.	560.6	493.7	66.9	29.9	3.0	85.0	3.7	26.7	88.3	105.0	55.1	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.7	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	36.0
1993/94 proj.																				
Oct.	564.4	498.5	65.9	28.2	2.8	81.8	4.1	30.3	88.1	105.0	56.5	0.0	16.1	0.0	10.2	2.0	15.5	1.8	17.0	39.2
Nov.	559.4	493.4	65.9	28.2	2.8	80.5	4.1	30.3	83.4	105.0	56.5	0.0	16.2	0.0	10.0	2.0	16.5	1.9	17.0	39.1
Coarse Grains																				
1991/92	803.5	584.8	218.6	21.8	17.6	89.7	12.5	64.8	76.2	112.3	26.3	5.4	1.6	3.8	14.5	31.4	8.0	3.4	9.6	86.0
1992/93 prel.	856.9	579.1	277.8	19.5	18.0	82.6	9.4	42.9	92.8	109.0	36.8	5.6	1.6	3.6	14.6	28.7	8.3	10.1	9.1	86.8
1993/94 proj.																				
Oct.	795.0	589.6	205.4	24.4	18.0	83.4	11.1	43.2	98.0	107.7	35.7	5.7	1.7	3.3	14.1	28.2	9.1	8.6	10.1	87.3
Nov.	778.9	585.6	193.3	24.4	18.5	83.0	11.2	42.7	92.9	110.7	34.7	5.7	1.7	3.3	14.1	28.2	9.4	8.6	10.1	86.6
Rice (Milled)																				
1991/92	348.3	343.2	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.7	29.0	3.2	13.5	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	84.0
1992/93 prel.	351.1	345.4	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	130.4	72.5	30.7	3.0	12.8	0.4	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	85.0
1993/94 proj.																				
Oct.	345.2	340.0	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	124.0	73.5	31.3	3.2	13.0	0.3	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	83.8
Nov.	343.9	338.8	5.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	124.0	73.5	31.3	3.2	12.7	0.3	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	83.0
Total Grains 1/																				
1991/92	1,694.1	1,416.5	277.6	53.7	21.5	181.6	16.7	103.1	148.4	336.9	155.1	34.4	19.4	17.2	24.8	41.4	19.3	5.6	26.2	211.2
1992/93 prel.	1,768.7	1,418.3	350.4	49.4	21.2	169.0	13.1	69.6	182.3	344.3	164.3	36.3	20.4	16.4	24.6	38.3	25.1	11.4	24.8	207.8
1993/94 proj.																				
Oct.	1,704.6	1,402.3	302.3	52.6	21.0	166.6	15.2	73.6	187.5	342.2	165.2	36.4	20.8	16.4	24.6	37.3	25.2	10.4	27.3	180.0
Nov.	1,682.2	1,417.8	264.3	52.6	21.4	164.8	15.3	73.0	177.8	339.7	164.7	37.0	21.1	16.0	24.4	37.1	26.6	10.5	27.3	208.7
Oilseeds 2/																				
1991/92	223.5	159.2	64.3	5.8	1.3	13.1	0.7	4.4	11.4	34.2	20.8	4.4	4.8	0.8	15.9	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.8
1992/93 prel.	226.6	158.2	68.4	5.2	1.0	11.9	0.7	4.1	10.3	32.7	23.4	4.4	3.5	0.8	14.7	23.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	18.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Oct.	224.7	164.1	60.6	7.6	0.9	10.8	0.7	3.7	11.2	32.2	24.0	4.6	4.2	0.8	16.5	23.7	1.0	0.7	1.9	19.7
Nov.	223.5	164.8	58.8	7.6	0.9	11.0	0.7	3.7	10.8	33.4	24.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	16.2	24.0	1.1	0.7	1.9	19.7
	---Million 480-pound bales---																			
Cotton																				
1991/92	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	14.0
1992/93 prel.	82.5	66.3	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.0	20.7	10.6	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	12.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Oct.	82.5	65.5	17.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	6.3	17.5	10.8	0.0	8.7	0.1	1.0	2.2	1.5	0.1	2.4	13.6
Nov.	82.6	66.3	16.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.3	19.0	10.8	0.0	7.8	0.1	1.1	2.2	1.5	0.1	2.4	13.4

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	222.26	222.45	222.00	222.20	2.44	2.52	2.54	2.52	542.33	560.64	564.44	559.35	−5.09	−0.90	−1.29	−0.23
United States	23.35	25.26	25.49	25.49	2.31	2.65	2.59	2.59	53.92	66.92	65.90	65.90	0.00	0.00	−1.02	−1.52
Total Foreign	198.91	197.19	196.51	196.71	2.46	2.50	2.54	2.51	488.41	493.71	498.54	493.45	−5.09	−1.02	−0.27	−0.05
Major Exporters	42.78	44.25	42.57	42.66	3.34	3.18	3.19	3.17	142.81	140.75	135.67	135.17	−0.50	−0.37	−5.57	−3.96
EC−12	16.89	16.92	15.67	15.66	5.35	5.02	5.22	5.14	90.42	84.99	81.82	80.52	−1.30	−1.59	−4.47	−5.25
France	5.21	5.13	4.60	4.60	6.64	6.39	6.47	6.47	34.59	32.78	29.75	29.75	0.00	0.00	−3.03	−9.24
United Kingdom	1.98	2.06	1.83	1.83	7.27	6.80	7.40	7.12	14.40	14.00	13.50	13.00	−0.50	−3.70	−1.00	−7.14
Germany	2.45	2.60	2.41	2.41	6.77	5.98	6.44	6.44	16.61	15.54	15.50	15.50	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−0.27
Canada	14.16	13.83	12.70	12.70	2.26	2.16	2.22	2.22	31.95	29.87	28.15	28.15	0.00	0.00	−1.72	−5.76
Australia	7.18	9.10	9.40	9.50	1.47	1.78	1.65	1.74	10.56	16.18	15.50	16.50	1.00	6.45	0.32	1.95
Argentina	4.55	4.40	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.20	2.12	2.08	9.88	9.70	10.20	10.00	−0.20	−1.96	0.30	3.09
Major Importers	91.52	90.00	88.69	88.86	2.34	2.47	2.57	2.52	214.30	221.96	228.22	223.53	−4.69	−2.06	1.57	0.71
China	30.95	30.50	30.50	30.50	3.10	3.33	3.44	3.44	96.00	101.59	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	3.41	3.36
FSU−12	45.56	46.67	44.71	44.89	1.56	1.89	1.97	1.86	70.88	88.27	88.08	83.43	−4.65	−5.28	−4.83	−5.48
Russia	23.15	24.40	24.00	24.00	1.68	1.89	1.98	1.88	38.90	46.20	47.50	45.00	−2.50	−5.26	−1.20	−2.60
Ukraine	7.02	6.33	5.76	5.76	3.01	3.08	3.48	3.65	21.16	19.51	20.03	21.03	1.00	4.99	1.52	7.78
Kazakhstan	13.46	13.88	12.80	12.80	0.51	1.32	1.23	0.98	6.89	18.29	15.80	12.50	−3.30	−20.89	−5.79	−31.64
Baltic States	0.37	0.46	0.48	0.48	2.99	2.37	2.78	2.68	1.10	1.08	1.32	1.28	−0.04	−3.41	0.20	18.06
Eastern Europe	9.86	8.15	9.29	9.29	3.88	3.28	3.26	3.26	38.30	26.72	30.30	30.30	0.00	0.00	3.58	13.39
Poland	2.44	2.41	2.40	2.40	3.80	3.06	3.54	3.54	9.27	7.37	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	1.13	15.36
Romania	2.18	1.48	2.20	2.20	2.52	2.16	2.41	2.41	5.49	3.18	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	2.12	66.72
Egypt	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.90	5.26	5.51	5.51	4.48	4.62	4.85	4.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	5.05
Morocco	2.64	2.23	2.31	2.31	1.87	0.70	0.66	0.66	4.94	1.56	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−2.69
Brazil	2.15	2.00	1.40	1.40	1.43	1.37	1.43	1.43	3.08	2.74	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	−0.74	−26.98
Other Foreign	64.61	62.94	65.25	65.18	2.03	2.08	2.06	2.07	131.31	131.01	134.64	134.75	0.11	0.08	3.74	2.85
India	24.17	22.98	24.50	24.50	2.28	2.40	2.31	2.31	55.13	55.09	56.50	56.50	0.00	0.00	1.41	2.56
Turkey	8.80	8.80	8.90	8.90	1.88	1.76	1.91	1.91	16.50	15.50	17.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	9.68
Pakistan	7.91	7.85	8.24	8.24	1.84	2.00	1.96	1.97	14.57	15.68	16.10	16.20	0.10	0.62	0.52	3.29
Mexico	0.88	0.73	0.65	0.65	4.20	4.14	4.31	4.31	3.70	3.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.68	5.22	5.54	5.51	5.51	3.86	4.10	3.75	3.75	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−8.54
Rep. of South Africa	1.43	0.74	1.07	1.07	1.49	1.77	1.69	1.78	2.13	1.32	1.80	1.90	0.10	5.56	0.58	44.16
Others	20.68	21.10	21.22	21.15	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.73	35.42	36.32	36.69	36.60	−0.09	−0.26	0.28	0.77

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TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	317.99	317.68	311.86	311.78	2.53	2.70	2.55	2.50	803.47	856.93	795.00	778.91	−16.08	−2.02	−78.01	−9.10
United States	37.37	39.06	34.04	34.03	5.85	7.11	6.03	5.68	218.63	277.78	205.41	193.29	−12.12	−5.90	−84.50	−30.42
Total Foreign	280.62	278.62	277.82	277.75	2.08	2.08	2.12	2.11	584.83	579.14	589.59	585.63	−3.96	−0.67	6.48	1.12
Major Exporters	20.63	20.41	21.82	21.84	2.49	2.74	2.72	2.73	51.42	55.99	59.42	59.72	0.30	0.50	3.73	6.67
Canada	6.59	6.22	6.99	6.99	3.30	3.13	3.49	3.49	21.78	19.49	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	4.91	25.17
Argentina	3.80	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.80	3.75	3.64	3.64	14.45	14.56	14.11	14.11	0.00	0.00	−0.45	−3.09
Australia	4.61	4.60	5.41	5.44	1.74	1.80	1.67	1.72	8.00	8.29	9.06	9.36	0.30	3.31	1.07	12.86
Rep. of South Africa	4.14	4.34	4.19	4.19	0.83	2.33	2.05	2.05	3.44	10.09	8.57	8.57	0.00	0.00	−1.52	−15.06
Thailand	1.49	1.37	1.35	1.35	2.52	2.59	2.43	2.43	3.75	3.55	3.28	3.28	0.00	0.00	−0.27	−7.61
Major Importers	101.20	99.58	98.45	98.07	2.62	2.49	2.61	2.56	265.00	248.06	257.08	251.31	−5.77	−2.24	3.25	1.31
FSU−12	52.17	51.28	52.57	52.27	1.46	1.81	1.86	1.78	76.21	92.75	98.04	92.88	−5.16	−5.27	0.12	0.13
Russia	33.50	33.29	32.60	32.60	1.38	1.67	1.68	1.61	46.18	55.73	54.90	52.40	−2.50	−4.55	−3.33	−5.98
Ukraine	5.83	5.81	6.55	6.35	2.58	2.68	2.95	3.04	15.06	15.59	19.30	19.30	0.00	0.00	3.71	23.84
Kazakhstan	8.65	7.93	8.92	8.89	0.50	1.33	1.28	1.02	4.36	10.58	11.40	9.10	−2.30	−20.18	−1.48	−13.97
Baltic States	1.72	1.65	1.58	1.58	2.44	1.50	2.13	1.97	4.19	2.47	3.36	3.11	−0.24	−7.30	0.64	25.91
EC−12	19.00	18.17	17.01	16.93	4.72	4.54	4.90	4.90	89.70	82.57	83.40	83.03	−0.37	−0.44	0.46	0.55
Germany	4.11	3.92	3.84	3.84	5.52	4.91	5.17	5.17	22.66	19.22	19.85	19.85	0.00	0.00	0.63	3.30
France	3.98	4.16	3.84	3.84	6.48	6.68	6.61	6.61	25.80	27.78	25.39	25.39	0.00	0.00	−2.39	−8.60
Eastern Europe	16.61	16.64	15.64	15.64	3.90	2.58	2.76	2.73	64.75	42.87	43.21	42.66	−0.55	−1.27	−0.21	−0.50
Poland	6.28	5.92	6.05	6.05	2.95	2.13	2.40	2.40	18.54	12.59	14.50	14.50	0.00	0.00	1.91	15.13
Romania	3.87	4.30	3.88	3.88	3.56	2.11	2.74	2.74	13.78	9.07	10.60	10.60	0.00	0.00	1.54	16.94
Czechoslovakia	1.17	1.25	0.87	0.87	4.67	3.75	3.84	3.84	5.49	4.67	3.33	3.33	0.00	0.00	−1.35	−28.80
Mexico	8.84	9.14	9.05	9.05	1.99	1.96	1.98	2.04	17.63	17.95	17.95	18.45	0.50	2.79	0.50	2.79
Other W. Europe	2.86	2.71	2.61	2.61	4.37	3.49	4.27	4.29	12.52	9.45	11.14	11.19	0.06	0.50	1.75	18.47
Other Foreign	158.79	158.64	157.55	157.84	1.69	1.73	1.73	1.74	268.42	275.10	273.09	274.60	1.51	0.55	−0.50	−0.18
China	26.94	26.37	25.97	26.27	4.17	4.13	4.15	4.22	112.28	108.98	107.74	110.74	3.00	2.78	1.76	1.61
India	33.77	35.33	35.39	35.39	0.78	1.04	1.01	0.98	26.28	36.75	35.70	34.70	−1.00	−2.80	−2.05	−5.58
Brazil	14.51	12.78	12.97	12.97	2.17	2.24	2.17	2.17	31.43	28.66	28.20	28.20	0.00	0.00	−0.46	−1.61
Turkey	4.45	4.48	4.55	4.55	2.17	2.04	2.23	2.23	9.65	9.15	10.14	10.14	0.00	0.00	0.99	10.83
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.32	3.20	3.20	1.29	1.43	1.48	1.41	4.49	4.75	4.75	4.50	−0.25	−5.26	−0.25	−5.28
Others	72.74	73.36	72.44	72.42	1.08	1.11	1.12	1.11	78.89	81.22	80.92	80.68	−0.24	−0.30	−0.54	−0.66

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	131.15	131.80	127.33	127.36	3.72	4.01	3.66	3.58	487.26	529.02	465.95	455.48	−10.47	−2.25	−73.55	−13.90
United States	27.86	29.20	25.54	25.53	6.82	8.25	6.92	6.47	189.89	240.78	176.84	165.19	−11.65	−6.59	−75.59	−31.39
Total Foreign	103.28	102.60	101.79	101.82	2.88	2.81	2.84	2.85	297.38	288.25	289.11	290.29	1.18	0.41	2.04	0.71
Major Exporters	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.20	2.41	3.19	3.00	3.00	17.33	23.30	21.60	21.60	0.00	0.00	−1.70	−7.30
Argentina	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.50	4.42	4.29	4.20	4.20	10.60	10.50	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Africa	3.45	3.62	3.50	3.50	0.91	2.60	2.29	2.29	3.13	9.40	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	−1.40	−14.89
Thailand	1.35	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.67	2.76	2.58	2.58	3.60	3.40	3.10	3.10	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−8.82
Major Importers	21.58	22.45	21.57	21.31	4.04	3.31	3.57	3.55	87.27	74.25	76.98	75.66	−1.33	−1.72	1.41	1.90
Eastern Europe	6.74	7.54	6.69	6.69	5.05	2.70	3.13	3.06	34.03	20.33	20.95	20.45	−0.50	−2.39	0.12	0.59
Romania	2.60	3.34	2.90	2.90	4.05	2.05	2.93	2.93	10.50	6.83	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	1.67	24.49
Yugoslavia	2.17	2.20	2.05	2.05	5.34	3.00	3.02	3.02	11.56	6.60	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	−0.40	−6.06
EC−12	3.85	3.75	3.63	3.60	6.94	7.84	7.93	7.94	26.71	29.36	28.79	28.54	−0.25	−0.87	−0.82	−2.81
France	1.77	1.86	1.80	1.80	7.29	7.98	7.94	7.94	12.93	14.87	14.30	14.30	0.00	0.00	−0.57	−3.85
Italy	0.86	0.88	0.96	0.96	7.26	8.70	8.33	8.33	6.24	7.68	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	4.18
Mexico	7.70	8.10	8.10	8.10	1.88	1.91	1.91	1.98	14.50	15.50	15.50	16.00	0.50	3.23	0.50	3.23
FSU−12	2.98	2.77	2.85	2.63	3.28	2.62	3.39	3.26	9.76	7.24	9.65	8.58	−1.07	−11.14	1.34	18.47
Russia	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.70	2.69	2.64	3.14	3.14	1.97	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.76
Ukraine	1.46	1.16	1.30	1.10	3.25	2.46	3.31	3.18	4.75	2.85	4.30	3.50	−0.80	−18.60	0.65	22.76
Other W. Europe	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	8.41	6.63	8.14	8.14	1.81	1.34	1.62	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.28	20.90
Others	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.67	4.89	4.92	4.92	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.42
Other Foreign	74.50	72.85	73.02	73.31	2.59	2.62	2.61	2.63	192.78	190.70	190.53	193.03	2.50	1.31	2.33	1.22
China	21.57	21.04	20.70	21.00	4.58	4.53	4.54	4.62	98.77	95.38	94.00	97.00	3.00	3.19	1.62	1.70
Brazil	14.03	12.35	12.50	12.50	2.20	2.27	2.20	2.20	30.80	28.00	27.50	27.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−1.79
India	5.78	6.07	5.90	5.90	1.38	1.70	1.61	1.61	7.98	10.30	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	−0.80	−7.77
Canada	1.11	0.86	1.00	1.00	6.71	5.70	6.80	6.80	7.41	4.88	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.00	1.92	39.26
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.32	3.20	3.20	1.29	1.43	1.48	1.41	4.49	4.75	4.75	4.50	−0.25	−5.26	−0.25	−5.28
Egypt	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.77	6.39	6.00	6.10	6.10	4.43	4.50	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.44
Zimbabwe	0.88	1.20	1.30	1.30	0.59	1.67	1.62	1.62	0.52	2.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.00
Others	24.05	24.26	24.60	24.59	1.37	1.45	1.44	1.43	32.98	35.29	35.53	35.28	−0.25	−0.70	−0.01	−0.02

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	76.03	72.46	73.19	73.10	2.22	2.28	2.32	2.28	169.08	165.46	169.88	166.74	−3.14	−1.85	1.29	0.78
United States	3.41	2.96	2.86	2.86	2.97	3.36	3.17	3.17	10.11	9.97	9.05	9.05	0.00	0.00	−0.92	−9.21
Total Foreign	72.63	69.50	70.33	70.24	2.19	2.24	2.29	2.24	158.97	155.49	160.83	157.69	−3.14	−1.95	2.20	1.42
EC−12	12.03	11.44	10.41	10.37	4.28	3.78	4.17	4.18	51.53	43.19	43.42	43.30	−0.12	−0.28	0.10	0.23
Denmark	0.94	0.90	0.75	0.75	5.34	3.34	5.47	5.47	5.04	3.02	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	1.08	35.67
France	1.74	1.80	1.60	1.60	6.19	5.88	5.63	5.63	10.79	10.58	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	−1.58	−14.93
Germany	2.54	2.41	2.21	2.21	5.72	5.06	5.02	5.02	14.49	12.20	11.10	11.10	0.00	0.00	−1.10	−8.99
Italy	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.40	3.80	3.87	3.75	3.75	1.79	1.74	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.24	−13.84
Spain	4.37	4.01	3.70	3.70	2.09	1.49	2.43	2.43	9.14	5.99	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	50.15
United Kingdom	1.39	1.31	1.20	1.20	5.54	5.61	5.25	5.25	7.70	7.35	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	−1.05	−14.29
FSU−12	27.44	25.97	28.29	28.20	1.40	1.97	1.92	1.81	38.43	51.21	54.24	50.96	−3.29	−6.06	−0.25	−0.50
Russia	15.28	14.53	14.70	14.70	1.45	1.86	1.80	1.67	22.17	27.00	26.50	24.50	−2.00	−7.55	−2.50	−9.26
Ukraine	3.19	3.45	4.05	4.05	2.52	2.93	3.09	3.28	8.05	10.11	12.50	13.30	0.80	6.40	3.19	31.60
Kazakhstan	6.61	5.72	7.06	7.06	0.47	1.49	1.27	1.01	3.09	8.51	9.00	7.10	−1.90	−21.11	−1.41	−16.58
Baltic States	1.24	1.10	0.99	0.99	2.49	1.56	2.22	2.03	3.08	1.72	2.19	2.00	−0.20	−8.90	0.28	15.99
Eastern Europe	4.05	3.67	3.26	3.26	3.67	3.12	2.83	2.83	14.83	11.43	9.23	9.23	0.00	0.00	−2.20	−19.26
Poland	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.44	2.35	2.50	2.50	4.26	2.82	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	6.42
Czechoslovakia	0.79	0.89	0.50	0.50	4.79	3.99	4.20	4.20	3.79	3.54	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	−1.44	−40.68
Romania	1.02	0.62	0.60	0.60	2.89	2.71	2.50	2.50	2.95	1.68	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.18	−10.61
Canada	4.22	3.79	4.20	4.20	2.75	2.88	3.14	3.14	11.62	10.92	13.20	13.20	0.00	0.00	2.28	20.89
Other W. Europe	1.54	1.42	1.35	1.35	4.19	3.47	3.95	3.99	6.43	4.92	5.34	5.39	0.05	0.94	0.46	9.38
Sweden	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.39	4.21	2.92	4.36	4.49	1.94	1.26	1.70	1.75	0.05	2.94	0.49	38.78
Turkey	3.40	3.43	3.50	3.50	2.00	1.84	2.06	2.06	6.80	6.30	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.90	14.29
Australia	2.74	2.90	3.45	3.50	1.65	1.92	1.62	1.71	4.53	5.56	5.60	6.00	0.40	7.14	0.44	7.95
China	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.23	3.27	3.20	3.43	3.43	3.93	4.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.00
Morocco	2.36	2.23	1.50	1.50	1.38	0.48	0.68	0.68	3.25	1.08	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−5.64
India	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.70	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.63	1.65	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.03
Others	11.46	11.37	11.18	11.17	1.13	1.19	1.21	1.21	12.91	13.51	13.51	13.52	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.07

November 1993

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	20.14	19.62	20.06	20.03	1.63	1.72	1.73	1.69	32.78	33.76	34.68	33.86	−0.82	−2.37	0.10	0.28
United States	1.95	1.82	1.54	1.54	1.82	2.35	1.96	1.96	3.53	4.28	3.02	3.02	0.00	0.00	−1.26	−29.38
Total Foreign	18.20	17.80	18.51	18.49	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.67	29.25	29.48	31.66	30.83	−0.82	−2.60	1.35	4.59
FSU−12	10.42	9.83	10.42	10.42	1.18	1.42	1.38	1.32	12.34	14.01	14.43	13.73	−0.70	−4.86	−0.28	−1.97
Russia	9.03	8.50	9.00	9.00	1.15	1.32	1.28	1.22	10.37	11.20	11.50	11.00	−0.50	−4.35	−0.20	−1.79
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.90	2.52	2.40	2.40	0.95	1.25	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−3.69
Belarus	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	2.11	2.22	2.50	2.50	0.76	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	12.50
Baltic States	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.39	1.35	1.88	1.88	0.52	0.27	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.11	38.89
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.70	3.07	3.09	3.06	1.97	1.96	2.20	2.19	5.31	6.03	6.80	6.70	−0.10	−1.47	0.67	11.13
Canada	0.84	1.24	1.35	1.35	2.13	2.28	2.52	2.52	1.79	2.82	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.58	20.44
Sweden	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.30	4.13	2.36	4.50	4.50	1.43	0.81	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.54	67.29
Australia	1.16	1.14	1.09	1.06	1.46	1.71	1.47	1.42	1.69	1.95	1.60	1.50	−0.10	−6.25	−0.45	−23.04
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.14	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	4.86	4.69	4.80	4.80	2.28	1.96	2.09	2.09	11.08	9.17	10.05	10.03	−0.02	−0.20	0.85	9.30
China	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EC−12	1.38	1.27	1.27	1.27	3.19	2.82	3.23	3.23	4.39	3.58	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.52	14.57
France	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	4.23	4.24	4.48	4.48	0.74	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−7.14
Germany	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	4.91	3.67	4.72	4.72	1.87	1.31	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.39	29.38
Italy	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.46	2.28	2.29	2.29	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−3.90
United Kingdom	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	5.24	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−4.76
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.20	1.34	1.34	2.43	1.87	1.79	1.78	2.92	2.24	2.40	2.38	−0.02	−0.84	0.13	5.93
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.89	3.00	3.24	3.24	0.35	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.84
Poland	0.69	0.67	0.70	0.70	2.73	1.84	1.71	1.71	1.87	1.23	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−2.36
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.05	0.12	0.12	1.92	1.80	1.67	1.67	0.25	0.09	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.11	122.22
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	3.37	3.20	3.55	3.55	1.16	1.06	1.17	1.17	0.00	0.00	0.11	10.59
Norway	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	4.20	2.39	3.75	3.75	0.54	0.32	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.13	41.51
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.87	1.93	1.93	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.11	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.04	0.99	0.95	0.95	1.16	1.06	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−4.24

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	13.16	14.05	13.02	13.02	2.08	1.98	2.18	2.18	27.32	27.87	28.40	28.33	−0.07	−0.26	0.46	1.66
United States	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	1.55	1.85	1.71	1.71	0.25	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−13.49
Total Foreign	13.00	13.89	12.87	12.87	2.08	1.98	2.19	2.18	27.07	27.56	28.14	28.07	−0.07	−0.26	0.50	1.83
FSU−12	8.30	9.63	8.41	8.41	1.69	1.88	1.98	1.98	14.06	18.09	16.61	16.61	0.00	0.00	−1.48	−8.18
Russia	6.46	7.60	6.40	6.40	1.64	1.83	1.95	1.95	10.62	13.90	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−1.40	−10.07
Ukraine	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.32	2.00	2.00	0.98	1.16	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	−0.16	−13.49
Belarus	0.78	0.90	0.90	0.90	2.51	2.78	2.78	2.78	1.96	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.26	0.35	0.39	0.39	2.24	1.37	2.03	1.90	0.59	0.48	0.79	0.74	−0.05	−6.33	0.26	54.17
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.16	1.87	1.92	1.88	1.88	0.34	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	13.21
Other Foreign	4.25	3.77	3.91	3.91	2.84	2.31	2.67	2.66	12.08	8.72	10.44	10.41	−0.02	−0.23	1.69	19.37
Eastern Europe	2.62	2.27	2.41	2.41	2.60	1.98	2.32	2.31	6.80	4.51	5.58	5.55	−0.03	−0.54	1.04	23.17
Hungary	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	2.38	2.00	2.00	1.57	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.11	−0.03	−21.43	−0.03	−21.43
Poland	2.29	2.03	2.15	2.15	2.58	1.96	2.33	2.33	5.90	3.98	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	25.60
Czechoslovakia	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.81	2.90	3.00	3.00	0.48	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	17.65
EC−12	1.20	1.08	1.07	1.07	3.67	3.16	3.70	3.70	4.39	3.42	3.97	3.97	0.00	0.00	0.55	16.10
Denmark	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	4.94	3.62	5.71	5.71	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.07	20.12
France	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	3.50	3.73	3.80	3.80	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.32
Germany	0.71	0.62	0.66	0.66	4.68	3.94	4.39	4.39	3.32	2.42	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.48	19.74
Spain	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	1.23	1.24	1.67	1.67	0.24	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.07	30.43
Other W. Europe	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.15	4.00	3.91	3.90	3.91	0.57	0.47	0.57	0.58	0.01	1.05	0.11	23.66
Austria	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	4.12	4.03	3.92	3.92	0.35	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−15.47
Sweden	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	3.93	4.12	4.80	4.80	0.17	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.10	76.47
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.41	1.39	1.39	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.17
Others	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−5.62

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	38.01	40.21	38.81	38.81	1.36	1.58	1.46	1.45	51.61	63.53	56.72	56.25	−0.47	−0.84	−7.28	−11.46
United States	3.99	4.92	3.95	3.95	3.72	4.57	4.11	3.99	14.86	22.46	16.23	15.76	−0.47	−2.92	−6.70	−29.82
Total Foreign	34.02	35.30	34.86	34.86	1.08	1.16	1.16	1.16	36.76	41.07	40.49	40.49	0.00	0.00	−0.58	−1.42
India	12.59	13.50	13.30	13.30	0.67	0.95	0.94	0.94	8.40	12.80	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−2.34
China	1.39	1.34	1.30	1.30	3.55	3.55	3.62	3.62	4.93	4.76	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−1.26
Mexico	0.82	0.70	0.60	0.60	3.17	2.71	3.17	3.17	2.60	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	4.40	4.80	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	3.50	3.80	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−2.63
Sudan	4.20	4.50	4.35	4.35	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.80	3.36	4.05	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	−0.55	−13.58
Argentina	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.70	3.84	4.00	3.57	3.57	2.77	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−16.67
Australia	0.57	0.43	0.75	0.75	2.54	1.09	2.07	2.07	1.44	0.47	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	1.08	228.39
Ethiopia	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.05	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.72
Colombia	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.00
Venezuela	0.27	0.24	0.13	0.13	2.18	2.20	1.88	1.88	0.58	0.53	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−52.65
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.73	4.77	4.77	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.55	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.95	0.92	0.96	0.96	0.53	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Niger	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.73	2.24	2.07	2.07	0.10	0.38	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−23.68
Thailand	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.20	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	20.00
Others	21.29	21.66	21.41	21.41	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.30	28.21	28.12	27.81	27.81	0.00	0.00	−0.31	−1.12

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	145.74	145.11	145.30	145.08	3.53	3.58	3.52	3.51	348.28	351.10	345.21	343.90	−1.32	−0.38	−7.20	−2.05
United States	1.12	1.27	1.19	1.19	6.36	6.41	6.30	6.18	5.04	5.69	5.25	5.14	−0.10	−1.96	−0.54	−9.53
Total Foreign	144.62	143.85	144.11	143.89	3.51	3.55	3.50	3.49	343.24	345.42	339.97	338.75	−1.21	−0.36	−6.66	−1.93
Major Exporters	15.67	16.18	16.91	16.91	2.43	2.31	2.32	2.29	24.13	23.61	24.70	24.40	−0.30	−1.21	0.79	3.34
Thailand	9.05	9.40	9.60	9.60	2.25	2.06	2.05	2.00	13.46	12.80	13.00	12.70	−0.30	−2.31	−0.10	−0.81
Burma	4.52	4.86	5.26	5.26	2.83	2.76	2.79	2.79	7.42	7.77	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.73	9.37
Pakistan	2.10	1.93	2.05	2.05	2.32	2.36	2.34	2.34	3.24	3.04	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.16	5.40
Major Importers	13.70	14.35	14.74	14.74	4.19	4.18	4.07	4.05	38.36	40.03	40.03	39.90	−0.13	−0.32	−0.13	−0.33
Indonesia	10.28	10.87	11.25	11.25	4.35	4.35	4.28	4.28	29.04	30.75	31.33	31.33	0.00	0.00	0.58	1.90
Rep. of Korea	1.21	1.16	1.14	1.14	6.14	6.27	5.63	5.63	5.39	5.33	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	−0.63	−11.84
EC−12	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.34	6.20	6.19	6.27	5.69	1.49	1.43	1.39	1.26	−0.13	−9.15	−0.16	−11.51
Iran	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.79	3.46	3.46	3.46	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.68	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.04	7.41
Other Foreign	114.57	112.66	111.78	111.56	3.60	3.67	3.62	3.61	279.95	281.00	274.41	273.63	−0.78	−0.29	−7.38	−2.62
China	32.59	32.09	31.30	31.30	5.64	5.80	5.66	5.66	128.67	130.35	124.00	124.00	0.00	0.00	−6.35	−4.87
India	42.31	41.40	41.20	41.20	2.61	2.63	2.68	2.68	73.66	72.50	73.50	73.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.38
Bangladesh	10.24	10.08	10.00	10.00	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.70	18.25	18.02	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−0.11
Vietnam	6.52	6.53	6.30	6.30	3.36	3.32	3.41	3.41	14.48	14.30	14.19	14.19	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−0.78
Japan	2.05	2.11	2.14	2.13	5.86	6.28	4.81	4.51	8.74	9.62	7.50	7.00	−0.50	−6.67	−2.62	−27.24
Brazil	4.61	4.39	4.36	4.36	2.19	2.30	2.32	2.32	6.87	6.87	6.87	6.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines	3.29	3.24	3.42	3.20	2.78	2.94	2.86	2.88	5.94	6.18	6.35	6.00	−0.35	−5.51	−0.18	−2.96
Taiwan	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.36	5.19	5.23	5.23	1.67	1.50	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.47
FSU−12	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.66	3.33	3.16	3.48	3.48	1.30	1.28	1.49	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.22	16.82
Russia	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.30	2.89	2.85	3.08	3.08	0.50	0.49	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.11	22.20
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	13.22	13.17	13.22	12.53	0.70	0.59	0.69	0.74	0.05	7.25	0.15	25.00
Others	11.81	11.69	11.87	11.88	2.77	2.79	2.85	2.82	19.69	19.79	20.30	20.32	0.02	0.07	0.53	2.67

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	223.50	226.64	224.71	223.53	−1.18	−0.53	−3.11	−1.37
Total Foreign 1/	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	159.18	158.23	164.14	164.77	0.63	0.39	6.54	4.13
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.76	4.64	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.33
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.41	3.82	3.95	4.02	0.07	1.90	0.21	5.37
Major Oilseeds 2/	146.77	145.67	139.47	148.92	1.47	1.50	1.55	1.44	215.33	218.18	215.92	214.66	−1.26	−0.58	−3.51	−1.61
United States 2/	30.69	29.63	29.91	29.86	2.10	2.31	2.02	1.97	64.32	68.41	60.57	58.76	−1.81	−3.00	−9.65	−14.11
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	116.08	116.04	109.56	119.06	1.30	1.29	1.42	1.31	151.01	149.77	155.35	155.91	0.56	0.36	6.14	4.10
China	23.32	23.73	22.37	22.97	1.47	1.38	1.44	1.45	34.21	32.75	32.23	33.35	1.13	3.49	0.60	1.84
Brazil	11.75	12.01	12.55	12.65	1.76	1.93	1.89	1.89	20.66	23.18	23.71	23.96	0.25	1.05	0.78	3.36
India	27.76	27.98	29.17	29.17	0.73	0.82	0.81	0.81	20.36	22.94	23.50	23.50	0.00	0.00	0.56	2.45
Argentina	8.37	7.64	8.47	8.32	1.90	1.92	1.94	1.95	15.86	14.65	16.45	16.22	−0.23	−1.42	1.57	10.69
FSU−12	8.82	9.14	8.96	8.96	1.29	1.13	1.29	1.25	11.41	10.30	11.60	11.20	−0.40	−3.45	0.89	8.66
Russia	3.56	3.84	3.72	3.72	1.09	1.00	1.08	1.08	3.87	3.83	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	4.49
Ukraine	1.77	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.50	1.26	1.49	1.32	2.65	2.27	2.66	2.36	−0.30	−11.28	0.09	4.06
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.59	1.59	2.68	2.38	2.61	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.23	9.68
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.41
Canada	3.82	3.54	4.83	4.83	1.52	1.47	1.57	1.57	5.82	5.20	7.59	7.59	0.00	0.00	2.39	46.07
EC−12	5.70	5.74	5.70	5.75	2.29	2.07	1.89	1.91	13.06	11.85	10.77	10.97	0.21	1.93	−0.88	−7.42
France	1.87	1.71	1.44	1.44	2.66	2.33	2.51	2.51	4.99	3.99	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	−0.39	−9.71
Italy	0.56	0.49	0.30	0.30	3.00	2.74	2.93	2.93	1.68	1.34	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	−0.45	−33.58
Germany	1.07	1.08	0.99	0.99	2.62	2.70	2.63	2.63	2.79	2.90	2.59	2.59	0.00	0.00	−0.31	−10.71
Spain	1.17	1.47	2.01	2.01	0.91	1.03	0.82	0.82	1.06	1.51	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.14	9.20
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.37	2.96	2.73	2.62	2.83	1.30	1.15	1.00	1.06	0.06	6.00	−0.09	−7.83
Indonesia	1.99	2.08	2.19	2.19	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.46	2.55	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.94
Pakistan	3.30	3.31	3.19	3.19	1.44	1.05	1.32	1.20	4.77	3.49	4.22	3.83	−0.39	−9.29	0.34	9.66
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.58	2.22	2.22	1.89	1.60	1.67	1.67	4.43	4.13	3.69	3.69	0.00	0.00	−0.44	−10.56
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−8.97
Romania	0.59	0.78	0.60	0.60	1.35	1.15	1.25	1.25	0.80	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−16.65
Hungary	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.42	2.01	1.74	1.76	1.76	0.96	0.84	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−13.08
Turkey	1.23	1.41	1.35	1.35	1.37	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.69	2.02	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−4.01
Philippines	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.79	0.78	0.80	0.79	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58
Paraguay	1.42	1.29	1.59	1.59	1.11	1.61	1.41	1.42	1.58	2.08	2.24	2.26	0.01	0.67	0.18	8.66
Mexico	0.68	0.45	0.40	0.40	1.66	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.13	0.77	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.77
Others	15.50	15.05	15.44	15.38	0.87	0.92	0.91	0.91	13.53	13.79	14.02	14.01	−0.01	−0.09	0.22	1.60

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

November 1993 — Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	54.49	56.70	58.77	58.86	1.96	2.06	1.91	1.89	106.92	116.52	112.45	111.15	−1.30	−1.16	−5.38	−4.61
United States	23.48	23.55	22.68	22.67	2.30	2.53	2.27	2.20	54.07	59.55	51.46	49.91	−1.55	−3.01	−9.64	−16.18
Total Foreign	31.01	33.15	36.09	36.19	1.70	1.72	1.69	1.69	52.86	56.98	60.99	61.24	0.25	0.41	4.26	7.48
Major Exporters	15.40	16.58	17.65	17.75	3.27	2.12	2.07	2.07	31.75	35.10	36.55	36.80	0.25	0.68	1.70	4.84
Brazil	9.70	10.70	11.30	11.40	1.99	2.08	2.01	2.02	19.30	22.30	22.75	23.00	0.25	1.10	0.70	3.14
Argentina	4.80	4.90	5.30	5.30	2.32	2.24	2.26	2.26	11.15	11.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	9.09
Paraguay	0.90	0.98	1.05	1.05	1.44	1.84	1.71	1.71	1.30	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	15.61	16.57	18.44	18.44	1.35	1.32	1.33	1.33	21.11	21.88	24.44	24.44	0.00	0.00	2.56	11.71
China	7.05	7.22	8.30	8.30	1.38	1.43	1.40	1.40	9.71	10.30	11.60	11.60	0.00	0.00	1.30	12.62
Canada	0.60	0.56	0.75	0.75	2.44	2.48	2.48	2.48	1.46	1.39	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.46	33.38
Eastern Europe	0.23	0.28	0.20	0.20	1.85	1.11	1.09	1.09	0.43	0.32	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−32.06
EC−12	0.49	0.42	0.24	0.24	3.09	2.77	3.15	3.15	1.50	1.16	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	−0.41	−35.20
India	2.82	3.67	4.40	4.40	0.81	0.85	0.95	0.95	2.28	3.11	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	1.09	35.09
Indonesia	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.50	1.58	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.49
FSU−12	0.81	0.80	0.76	0.76	1.00	0.83	0.94	0.94	0.81	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.05	7.12
Russia	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.94	0.78	0.89	0.89	0.62	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.91
Ukraine	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	1.32	0.78	1.25	1.25	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.58
Mexico	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.28	2.11	1.85	1.85	1.85	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−10.55
Thailand	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.38	1.31	1.35	1.32	1.32	0.44	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.70
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.40	1.71	1.71	1.71	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bolivia	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.27	1.81	1.96	1.93	1.93	0.38	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.05	10.64
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.54	1.68	1.60	1.60	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−9.09
Colombia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.76	1.88	1.88	1.88	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.76	0.73	0.78	0.78	1.31	1.40	1.44	1.44	0.99	1.02	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.10	10.06

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	34.67	32.39	31.34	31.60	1.05	0.97	1.01	1.00	36.54	31.45	31.75	31.47	−0.28	−0.87	0.02	0.07
United States	5.25	4.51	5.38	5.33	1.20	1.25	1.11	1.08	6.28	5.65	6.00	5.74	−0.26	−4.35	0.09	1.56
Total Foreign	29.43	27.88	25.95	26.27	1.03	0.93	0.99	0.98	30.25	25.79	25.74	25.73	−0.01	−0.06	−0.06	−0.25
China	6.54	6.84	5.00	5.30	1.48	1.12	1.30	1.26	9.66	7.66	6.48	6.70	0.22	3.47	−0.96	−12.53
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	1.47	1.29	1.46	1.46	4.44	3.72	4.13	4.13	0.00	0.00	0.41	11.13
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.60	1.60	2.68	2.37	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.23	9.70
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.41
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	1.54	1.09	1.39	1.25	4.36	3.08	3.79	3.40	−0.39	−10.35	0.32	10.26
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	0.52	0.60	0.61	0.61	4.00	4.53	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.55
Brazil	1.95	1.22	1.15	1.15	0.61	0.60	0.70	0.70	1.19	0.73	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.07	10.27
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.57	0.57	1.47	1.40	1.42	1.42	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−9.09
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.23	1.17	1.14	0.72	0.78	0.77	0.80	0.89	0.96	0.91	0.91	−0.00	−0.22	−0.06	−5.73
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	2.57	2.02	1.70	1.70	0.72	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−12.88
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	1.24	1.50	1.36	1.36	0.44	0.54	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−9.35
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.45	0.50	0.74	0.85	0.78	0.83	0.43	0.28	0.35	0.42	0.07	18.86	0.14	51.27
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.89	0.80	0.83	0.24	0.24	0.40	0.42	0.01	3.75	0.18	76.60
Greece	0.23	0.28	0.28	0.34	1.57	1.34	1.34	1.53	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.52	0.15	39.78	0.15	40.16
Syria	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.19	2.03	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.03	1.18	1.79	1.77	1.77	0.29	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−26.67
Colombia	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.00
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.99	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	2.75	2.70	2.66	2.59	0.56	0.56	0.54	0.52	1.53	1.52	1.42	1.35	−0.07	−5.27	−0.17	−11.26

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	19.80	19.34	19.56	19.86	1.12	1.19	1.12	1.15	22.27	23.08	21.84	22.74	0.90	4.11	−0.33	−1.45
United States	0.82	0.68	0.67	0.67	2.74	2.87	2.21	2.21	2.24	1.94	1.48	1.48	−0.00	−0.20	−0.47	−24.09
Total Foreign	18.98	18.66	18.89	19.19	1.06	1.13	1.08	1.11	20.03	21.13	20.37	21.27	0.90	4.42	0.13	0.63
India	8.67	8.39	8.55	8.55	0.81	1.03	0.87	0.87	7.07	8.60	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	−1.20	−13.95
China	2.88	2.98	2.95	3.25	2.19	2.00	2.14	2.22	6.30	5.95	6.30	7.20	0.90	14.29	1.25	20.95
Indonesia	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06
Senegal	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burma	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
Argentina	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.57	2.39	2.50	2.50	0.48	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.09
Sudan	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.56	1.05	1.07	1.07	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−9.88
Brazil	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.45
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.87	1.86	1.88	1.88	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.53	1.57	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.02

November 1993

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	17.12	17.56	18.60	18.41	1.26	1.21	1.25	1.22	21.54	21.27	23.23	22.55	−0.68	−2.95	1.28	6.01
United States	1.08	0.84	1.11	1.11	1.51	1.41	1.36	1.36	1.64	1.18	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.33	28.11
Total Foreign	16.04	16.72	17.49	17.30	1.24	1.20	1.24	1.22	19.90	20.09	21.72	21.04	−0.68	−3.15	0.95	4.71
FSU−12	4.51	4.98	4.90	4.90	1.25	1.11	1.30	1.22	5.63	5.53	6.36	5.96	−0.40	−6.29	0.42	7.61
Russia	2.58	2.89	2.80	2.80	1.12	1.07	1.14	1.14	2.90	3.07	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.13	4.13
Ukraine	1.60	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.52	1.30	1.52	1.34	2.44	2.13	2.50	2.20	−0.30	−12.00	0.07	3.43
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.60	2.40	1.36	1.35	1.46	1.46	3.80	3.10	3.80	3.50	−0.30	−7.89	0.40	12.90
EC−12	2.40	2.64	3.08	3.08	1.68	1.54	1.32	1.32	4.04	4.06	4.08	4.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.52
France	1.07	0.99	0.81	0.81	2.40	2.14	2.30	2.30	2.57	2.11	1.86	1.86	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−11.71
Spain	1.07	1.37	1.98	1.98	0.84	1.00	0.81	0.81	0.90	1.36	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.24	17.65
Italy	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.44	2.29	2.35	2.35	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−1.82
Eastern Europe	1.37	1.67	1.48	1.48	1.72	1.56	1.57	1.57	2.35	2.61	2.31	2.31	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−11.39
Hungary	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.38	2.05	1.77	1.81	1.81	0.80	0.76	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.05
Romania	0.48	0.62	0.53	0.53	1.28	1.26	1.32	1.32	0.61	0.77	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−9.56
Yugoslavia	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.17	1.86	2.00	2.00	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.50
Bulgaria	0.27	0.38	0.32	0.32	1.61	1.58	1.34	1.34	0.43	0.60	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	−0.17	−28.33
Czechoslovakia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.30	2.00	2.00	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−13.04
China	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.72	1.47	1.63	1.60	1.60	1.10	1.18	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−2.54
Turkey	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.30	0.56	0.59	0.65	0.65	1.18	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	15.38
Rep. of South Africa	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.17	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	9.89
Australia	0.08	0.06	0.15	0.17	1.06	0.64	1.01	1.01	0.08	0.04	0.15	0.17	0.02	9.74	0.13	344.74
Burma	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−6.25
Others	0.85	0.90	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.79	0.82	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.07	8.81

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	20.69	19.68	20.17	20.18	1.36	1.31	1.32	1.33	28.06	25.86	26.65	26.76	0.11	0.41	0.89	3.45
United States	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.42	1.55	1.58	1.58	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	41.18
Total Foreign	20.62	19.62	20.09	20.11	1.36	1.31	1.32	1.32	27.97	25.78	26.53	26.64	0.11	0.41	0.86	3.33
India	6.47	6.20	6.42	6.42	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.90	5.84	5.40	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	7.41
China	6.10	5.98	5.40	5.40	1.22	1.28	1.24	1.24	7.44	7.65	6.70	6.70	0.00	0.00	−0.95	−12.45
Canada	3.14	2.90	4.00	4.00	1.34	1.27	1.40	1.40	4.22	3.69	5.60	5.60	0.00	0.00	1.91	51.80
EC−12	2.51	2.33	2.07	2.07	2.80	2.64	2.67	2.71	7.03	6.16	5.53	5.59	0.06	1.08	−0.57	−9.19
France	0.74	0.69	0.57	0.57	3.07	2.64	2.80	2.80	2.27	1.81	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	−0.21	−11.82
Germany	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	2.61	2.67	2.60	2.60	2.62	2.67	2.34	2.34	0.00	0.00	−0.33	−12.39
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.38	0.37	2.96	2.73	2.62	2.83	1.30	1.15	1.00	1.06	0.06	6.00	−0.09	−7.83
Denmark	0.28	0.19	0.19	0.19	2.59	2.36	2.74	2.74	0.73	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.07	15.56
Eastern Europe	0.73	0.61	0.54	0.54	2.26	1.97	2.17	2.17	1.64	1.20	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−3.17
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−8.97
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.70	2.52	2.80	2.80	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.04	12.00
FSU−12	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47	1.10	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.53	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.56
Russia	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.30	1.10	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweden	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15	1.74	1.94	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	21.46
Pakistan	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.41
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.72	1.80	1.74	1.74	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−3.36
Others	0.32	0.26	0.33	0.35	1.44	1.72	1.42	1.47	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.51	0.05	10.54	0.06	13.97

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.76	4.64	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.33
Philippines	1.97	2.02	2.18	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.16	8.19
Indonesia	1.33	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35
India	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−12.50
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−2.70
Others	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.41	3.82	3.95	4.02	0.07	1.90	0.21	5.37
Malaysia	1.81	2.12	2.15	2.23	0.07	3.49	0.11	5.20
Indonesia	0.66	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.04	5.67
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Thailand	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55
Others	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.94
PALM OIL								
World	11.46	12.95	13.63	13.83	0.20	1.47	0.88	6.82
Malaysia	6.19	7.13	7.40	7.60	0.20	2.70	0.47	6.59
Indonesia	2.75	3.25	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.77
Nigeria	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75
Colombia	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.80
Thailand	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.08
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
Others	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	1991/92	1992/93	Oct.	Nov.	MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales							
World	34.71	32.68	31.33	31.60	602	550	574	569	95.97	82.54	82.53	82.59	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06
United States	5.25	4.51	5.39	5.33	731	783	688	665	17.61	16.22	17.01	16.30	−0.72	−4.22	0.08	0.48
Total Foreign	29.47	28.17	25.95	26.26	579	513	550	550	78.35	66.32	65.52	66.29	0.77	1.18	−0.03	−0.04
Major Exporters	18.07	17.28	15.18	15.49	743	621	698	695	61.64	49.28	48.68	49.46	0.78	1.61	0.18	0.37
China	6.54	6.84	5.00	5.30	869	659	762	781	26.10	20.70	17.50	19.00	1.50	8.57	−1.70	−8.21
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	768	543	696	624	10.00	7.07	8.70	7.80	−0.90	−10.34	0.73	10.28
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	438	335	337	337	0.39	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.57	0.57	937	901	917	917	2.58	2.64	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	−0.23	−8.92
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	814	709	778	776	11.25	9.40	10.13	10.10	−0.02	−0.25	0.70	7.45
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	860	784	840	844	6.79	6.00	6.29	6.32	0.04	0.56	0.32	5.33
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	710	684	700	739	1.97	1.79	1.80	1.90	0.10	5.56	0.11	6.15
Other	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.64	790	538	690	636	2.49	1.61	2.04	1.88	−0.16	−7.84	0.27	16.77
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	814	988	991	991	1.34	1.62	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.23	1.17	1.14	438	441	451	457	2.47	2.50	2.43	2.39	−0.04	−1.65	−0.11	−4.29
Southern Hemisphere	3.31	2.34	2.37	2.42	494	477	520	532	7.52	5.12	5.66	5.91	0.25	4.42	0.79	15.45
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.45	0.50	431	431	460	479	1.15	0.64	0.95	1.10	0.15	15.79	0.46	71.07
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	1780	1424	1210	1210	2.31	1.71	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.21	−12.43
Brazil	1.97	1.49	1.15	1.15	381	310	409	409	3.45	2.11	2.16	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.22
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.50	0.50	281	534	457	501	0.62	0.65	1.05	1.15	0.10	9.52	0.50	76.92
Major Importers	0.44	0.43	0.36	0.43	831	837	853	842	1.67	1.67	1.42	1.64	0.22	15.86	−0.02	−1.50
Other Foreign	10.95	10.46	10.41	10.35	299	320	323	320	15.04	15.37	15.42	15.19	−0.23	−1.52	−0.18	−1.18
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	267	307	314	314	9.43	10.62	10.80	10.80	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.70
Others	3.26	2.93	2.91	2.85	375	353	346	336	5.61	4.75	4.62	4.39	−0.24	−5.08	−0.36	−7.64

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 12–year record of the difference between the November projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the November projection and the final estimate have averaged 6.6 million tons (1.3 percent) and ranged from –18.1 to 7.2 million tons. The November projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 4 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1992/93 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	–––Million metric tons–––			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	1.3	6.6	–18.1	7.2	8	4
U.S.	0.4	0.3	–1.2	1.2	7	4
Foreign	1.5	6.6	–18.2	7.4	8	4
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.1	8.5	–20.8	7.8	8	4
U.S.	1.2	2.6	–7.5	2.8	9	3
Foreign	1.2	6.8	–16.8	6.0	7	5
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.2	6.8	–16.8	1.6	11	1
U.S.	3.0	0.1	–0.4	0.2	7	4
Foreign	2.2	6.7	–16.9	1.7	11	1
SOYBEANS						
World	2.3	2.2	–4.4	3.6	6	6
U.S.	2.4	1.3	–2.7	2.1	5	7
Foreign	3.8	1.7	–3.2	3.4	6	6
		–––Million 480–lb. bales–––				
COTTON						
World	2.9	2.3	–6.5	4.7	8	4
U.S.	2.5	0.3	–0.8	0.6	7	4
Foreign	3.3	2.3	–6.8	4.7	6	6
UNITED STATES		*–––––––Million bushels–––––––*				
CORN	1.3	91	–250	104	8	4
SORGHUM	2.1	16	–53	14	8	4
BARLEY	1.5	7	–12	24	7	4
OATS	1.1	5	–18	16	6	2

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1991/92 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 12 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

November 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

NOVEMBER 9, 1993

1 - UNITED STATES
Late maturing crops, wet soils and record-setting cold spells combined to slow harvesting from the Great Plains to the East Coast. Winter wheat planting and establishment advanced on schedule in the major crop areas, with 73 percent of the crop in good to excellent condition in early November.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA
In Argentina, late October rain alleviated dry topsoils for summer crop planting and benefited reproductive winter wheat. Across southern Brazil, drier weather is needed for summer crop planting.

3 - EUROPE
Above average rainfall in western crop areas delayed harvesting, caused some flooding, but provided plentiful moisture for winter crop establishment. Beneficial rain helped Hungary's winter crops but very dry weather persisted in the southeast.

4 - FSU
In western areas, below-normal precipitation in October benefited corn, sugar beet, and sunflower harvests but reduced moisture for winter grain establishment in southern Ukraine and North Caucasus. In the New Lands, snow in late October halted late spring grain harvesting.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Soaking rain favored winter grain planting in Morocco and western Algeria. Rain is needed in eastern Algeria and Tunisia for planting.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA
Widespread rain during October benefited corn establishment but hampered winter wheat harvesting. Primary sugarcane areas, plagued by 2 years of drought, have been trending dry since mid-October.

7 - SOUTH ASIA
Monsoon showers lingered over south-central India in mid-October, increasing moisture for rabi crop development but possibly affecting maturing cotton. Recent drier weather in southern India reduced moisture supplies. Winter grain and oilseed planting progressed across northern India.

8 - EASTERN ASIA
Mostly dry weather favored cotton and summer grain harvesting across the North China Plain. Across southern China, drier weather allowed rice harvesting, but late-month showers caused some fieldwork delays. Drier weather across South Korea and southern Japan allowed some rice harvesting.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA
Inundating rains pounded rice areas of central Vietnam. Late monsoon rain boosted reservoirs in Thailand's primary rice areas, before drier weather in early November. Another typhoon brought flooding and crop damage to central Luzon, Philippines. Unseasonable dryness in Java raised concern about late rice planting.

10 - AUSTRALIA
Rains benefited reproductive to filling wheat across eastern and southern Australia. Western Australia received below normal October rainfall, but cool temperatures minimized stress.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

ARGENTINA: HEAVY RAINFALL DELAYS FIELDWORK

Widespread moderate to heavy showers (25-150 millimeters) fell from northern Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios during mid-October through early November. This precipitation, following drought in September, has delayed the planting of summer crops, particularly corn and sunseed. Although the rains have increased soil moisture for summer crops, dry weather is needed for corn and sunseed sowing--the optimal planting window ends in mid-December.

BRAZIL: MIXED WEATHER DELAYS SOYBEAN PLANTING

Wet conditions in the South and dryness in the Center-West have delayed soybean planting during the October 17 through November 8 period. In southern growing areas, inundating rains (50-137 millimeters) fell across most of Rio Grande do Sul, causing local flooding and halting summer crop field work in late October. In early November, rains (25-60 millimeters) continued in Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and southeastern Parana. In contrast, precipitation has been sparse during the last month in Goias and Mato Grosso, particularly in the latter where soybean sowings have been significantly delayed.

PHILIPPINES: TYPHOONS DAMAGE GRAIN AND SUGARCANE

On October 4, 1993, Typhoon Flo struck eastern Luzon near the town of Casiguran, bringing high winds (65 knots) and heavy rain (100-300 millimeters). The storm crossed the island and then turned northeastward toward the Cagayan Valley causing flooding and some damage to grain and sugarcane crops. Much of Luzon's rice is harvested at this time of year; however, preparations are underway for second crop rice and corn. Sugarcane harvesting normally begins in November.

Typhoon Ira hit Luzon on November 1 at approximately the same location as Flo, but with higher winds (100 knots). The storm crossed Luzon quickly and headed for the Chinese coast. Rainfall ranged between 50-200 millimeters but the area and duration was less than experienced from Flo.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

ALGERIA: PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION SHOWS RAPID GROWTH

Algeria's ongoing policy to encourage processing tomato production has been very successful, according to the U.S. agricultural officer in Algiers. In the late 1970's when the policy was first introduced, processing tomatoes were grown on approximately 2,000 hectares. With government incentives, area has increased to an estimated 26,000 hectares in 1993, much of which is now irrigated. Processing tomato production in 1993 is estimated at 450,000 tons, up from 335,000 tons in 1992 and 150,000 tons in 1991. These increases reflect how effective the various government incentives--high support prices, training, and extension services--have been. Further production expansion appears likely because Algeria's demand for tomato products continues to exceed domestic production.

FRANCE: DRIED PRUNE PACK DAMAGED BY INCLEMENT WEATHER

The 1993/94 dried prune pack in France is forecast at 35,000 tons, 31 percent below last year's record outturn of 50,971 tons. In addition to the normal tendency of a downturn following a large crop, production prospects this season were adversely affected by a spring frost and a severe storm in August. Reportedly, the quality of the 1993/94 pack is satisfactory, but slightly lower than in 1992/93. Fresh prunes are mainly grown in the southwestern part of France with one Department, Lot-et-Garonne, accounting for two-thirds of the national crop.

JAPAN: RICE SITUATION

The USDA November 1993/94 rice production estimate for Japan is 7.0 million tons (milled-basis), down 0.5 million or 7 percent from last month and down 27 percent from last year. On October 29, Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) announced that the 1993/94 national average rice crop condition index as of October 15 had dropped to 75, equal to a crop of approximately 7.2 MMT. This was down sharply from the September crop index of 80 and reflected the impact of unfavorably cool, wet autumn weather on crop yields. A breakdown of crop index by prefecture shows a deterioration in almost every prefecture from the previous month. The October crop index for Hokkaido, one of the worst-affected areas, dropped from 46 to 42. The indices for Miyagi, Iwate, Aomori, and Fukushima prefectures in northern Honshu were only 38, 33, 28, and 64, respectively, down an average of 5 points from September. The southern island of Kyushu and the southwest tip of Honshu had crop indices in the 70 to 80 range in October, due primarily to substantial wind and flood damage from typhoons earlier in the season. Crops were relatively unscathed in the Tokyo and Osaka areas of central and southeast Honshu, which reported indices in the mid-to-upper 90's.

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Tokyo reports that MAFF has decided to increase the rice area target for 1994/95 by more than 100,000 hectares as a result of this year's poor crop. Farmers will be given economic incentives to bring rice land formerly diverted to other crops back into rice production in order to increase output and rebuild depleted stocks. However, some farmers have expressed reluctance to do so because of the high costs involved and their concern that the policy could be reversed once the current rice shortage is over.

UNITED STATES: CORN, SOYBEAN, AND COTTON PRODUCTION LOWER

The National Agricultural Statistics Service is forecasting 1993/94 corn production at 6.50 billion bushels, down 7 percent from the October 1 forecast and 31 percent below last season's record production. Yield is expected to average 103.1 bushels per acre, down 7.2 bushels from last month and 28.3 bushels below the record yield of 131.4 bushels a year ago. Harvested acreage is estimated at 63.1 million acres, down 15,000 acres from last month. Yields are down sharply from last month in the Western Corn Belt as the late-maturing crop was hit hard by an early-October frost. Low grain weights per ear and low test weights resulted in much lower yields than previously expected.

Soybean production is forecast at 1.83 billion bushels as of November 1, down 3 percent from the October 1 forecast and 16 percent below 1992/93. If realized, this would be the lowest production level since 1988. Yield is forecast at 32.7 bushels per acre, 1.0 bushel below October 1 and 4.9 bushels below last year. Harvested area, at 56.0 million acres, is down 10,000 acres from the October estimate. The harvest, at 80 percent complete, continues to progress but is behind last year and the average by 3 percentage points.

All cotton production is forecast at 16.3 million bales, down 4 percent from October 1, but 78,000 bales above 1992/93. Yield decreased 20 pounds from the previous month, to an average of 594 pounds, as a result of adverse October weather. Arkansas' production is off 240,000 bales from October and Texas' output is 100,000 bales lower than last month.

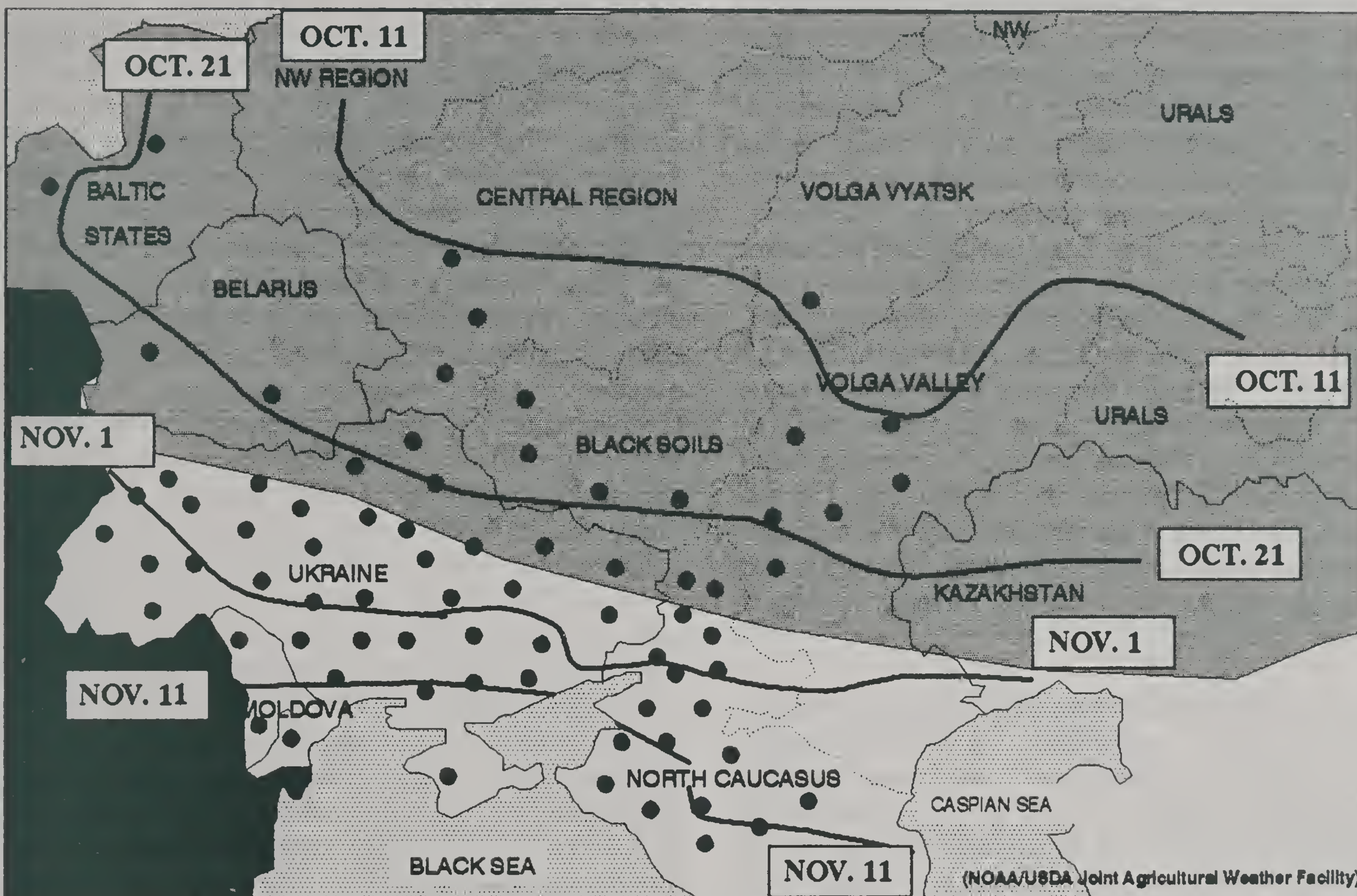
FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

Following unfavorable wetness in September, drier weather from October 3 to 18 accompanied a warming trend over Kazakhstan and Russia (Urals, eastern Volga Valley, and Siberia), improving conditions for the spring grain harvest. However, on October 19, cold, wet weather returned to these areas and lasted until month's end, creating harvest difficulties in Russia. In Ukraine and the southern crop areas in Russia (lower Volga Valley and North Caucasus), corn harvesting continued throughout the month favored by below-normal precipitation. Soil moisture was favorable for winter grain establishment in most areas, except for the southern Ukraine and parts of North Caucasus where persistent dryness reduced soil moisture for germination and establishment. In the northern areas of Russia (Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, and the Black Soils Region), above-normal temperatures in early-October allowed continued vegetative growth in winter grains. However, a cooling trend began around mid-month and continued until month's end.

Since early-November, winter grains were in or entering dormancy as far south as the northern Ukraine and the northern tip of the North Caucasus. Over southern Ukraine and North Caucasus, moisture remained limited for winter grain germination and establishment.

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

NORMAL DATES FOR END OF VEGETATIVE PERIOD *



● **Each dot represents 500,000 Metric Tons of winter wheat.**

* Normal dates based on the southward movement of the 5 degrees C isotherm through the region.

Area where winter grains are estimated to be in or entering dormancy as of November 5, 1993.

WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS
October 13 - November 9, 1993

- Winter grains in northern areas entered dormancy by late October.
- Winter grains in the extreme south continued to develop.
- Moisture conditions for crop establishment were adequate in most areas, except for the southern Ukraine and parts of North Caucasus where moisture was insufficient for germination and establishment.

FSU 1993 GRAIN PRODUCTION

Unusually wet September weather interfered with the harvest of a promising grain crop in northern Kazakhstan, the Urals, and Western Siberia--the prime spring wheat region of the former Soviet Union (FSU). Agricultural officials, disappointed at seeing potential record spring wheat yields slashed by the inclement weather, have painted a bleak picture of the 1993 harvest. However, despite the fact that final output will be lower than officials expected, production in both Russia and Kazakhstan is likely to reach average levels. Furthermore, grain production in most other FSU republics (Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova), Central Asia, and the Baltics (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia) is expected to surpass last year's output. Total grain production (clean, dry-weight basis) in the FSU-12 for 1992/93 is estimated at 177.8 million tons, down from the 182.2 million harvested last year, but up from the 5-year average of 175.6 million.

Economic and weather-related problems in Russia have forced estimated grain production downward in November for the second consecutive month. Total grain production is currently projected at 98.0 million tons, down 5.0 million from last month and 4.4 million from last year. In addition to the well-publicized cold and wet weather during late September which disrupted harvest operations and ruined some standing grain, the agro-industrial complex is faced with "the virtually total suspension of funding," according to the vice-premier of Russia. Agricultural producers are awaiting payment of 1.5 trillion rubles (roughly U.S. $1.5 billion) for grain and other products which have already been delivered. The reported non-payment to producers and the ahead-of-schedule pace of State procurements are both linked to relatively strong purchase prices. Sharp price increases generated a flurry of sales to Roskheboprodukt (21.6 million tons by the end of September, 14 percent ahead of last year), but the agency's growing indebtedness may have slowed purchases and impeded resumption of the harvest.

The course of the 1993 crop year in Russia took some unexpected turns; early-season concerns over fertilizer and chemical shortages gave way to an increasingly optimistic forecast for a bumper harvest due to favorable summer weather. By August, official projections were calling for grain production to surpass 1992 levels in all major agricultural regions. In September, with the harvest 60 percent complete, weather in the New Lands turned unusually cold and wet. The rosy outlook turned sour as official projections dropped by 10 percent. The situation was described as "catastrophic." When compared with other years, however, the 1993 Russian grain crop is not as bad as many reports suggest. At 98.0 million tons, 1993 grain production is still 1.6 million tons above the 1987-1992 average. Although production will not match last year's total, comparisons with 1992 are misleading: final 1992 yields were outstanding, second only to the record set in 1990. In some areas (most notably the North Caucasus region, the center of Russian winter wheat production), 1993 yields were reported to have exceeded 1992 levels. In fact, the estimated 1993 total grain yield of 1.72 ton per hectare would be the third highest on record.

The unfavorable weather and resulting delayed harvest campaign entailed problems in addition to that of lower-than-expected yields. Grain quality has been diminished and winter-crop preparations are running behind schedule. The situation is similar to the autumn of 1990 when harvest delays (due in part to the abundance of the harvest) and above-normal precipitation pushed back the planting and development of winter crops. As a result, winter grain area in Russia dropped by 11 percent. As of October 11 of this year, 14 million hectares of winter grains had been planted, significantly behind last year's pace.

The story of the 1993 Kazakhstan grain harvest campaign reads about the same as that of Russia: a potential bumper crop was reduced to an average crop due mainly to weather. Project-

ed total grain production declined to 2.0 million tons, down from 27.6 million estimated last month and 29.2 million for last year. During early stages of harvest in the southern regions, yields were reported to be 15 percent above 1992 yields. By late September when farms in the key northern regions were threshing their crops, yields were coming in 20 percent below last year's levels. Heavy snowfall interfered with the completion of harvest and contributed to the same problem that Russian spring wheat producers are facing - reduced grain quality. Nevertheless, the 1993 Kazakh harvest will be sufficient to ensure an exportable grain surplus.

After two consecutive years of disappointing harvests, grain production in Ukraine is expected to return to average levels. Total grain production for 1993/94 is estimated at 40.4 million tons, 1.0 million above the October estimate and 5.2 million over last year. The harvest is complete for all grains except corn, and total-grain yields have jumped 15 percent above last year. Although wheat area dropped 9 percent in 1993, improved yields have boosted production above last year's level. As of October 20, the corn harvest was about 30 percent complete - slower than last year's pace but with higher reported yields. Despite reports that the agricultural sector has been plagued by fuel and machinery shortages, winter-grain planting is advancing more quickly than last year and was 80 percent complete by early October. Although reports offer conflicting preliminary numbers regarding winter grain sowings for the upcoming year, indications are that area will decline again for 1994, continuing a four-year trend. Neighboring Moldova is expected to recover from its drought-reduced 1992 crop. Estimated 1993 total grain production stands at 2.8 million tons, a 40 percent increase over last year.

Following official alarm over "critical" shortages of inputs and financing during the spring sowing campaign and fears in August of reduced production due to severe flooding in southern regions, officials in Belarus recently announced that 1993 grain production achieved a new record. Belarus grain production is estimated at 7.6 million tons, up 0.6 million from last year. This marks the second consecutive year in which the Belarus harvest exceeded expectations. In 1992, a severe drought threatened northern Europe; the Belarus crop escaped largely unharmed but grain yields in the Baltics (Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia) were severely reduced. Output is expected to rebound this year in each of the Baltic states: total-grain production is set at 2.4 million tons in Lithuania, 1.3 million in Latvia, and 0.7 million in Estonia.

Grain output in the Trans-Caucasus countries of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan is projected to drop 7 percent from last year due mainly to civil conflicts. Production in Azerbaijan is expected to fall from 1.3 to 1.1 million tons (its first significant decline since 1990) because of armed conflict. According to official projections, Armenian output is slated to increase this year due in part to expanded area; production is currently estimated at 0.3 million tons. Official crop production data for Georgia have not been published since 1990 when 0.7 million tons of grain were harvested. While it is difficult to gauge the impact of the war with certainty, total-grain production for 1993 is estimated at 0.4 million tons, 35 percent below pre-war levels. Farmers are reportedly making adjustments in crop selections in response to conditions imposed by the civil war; corn area has reportedly increased considerably, because it can be processed manually.

In Central Asia, 1993 grain production is projected to rise due to an expansion of planted area, especially in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Approximately 45 percent of total-grain area in Central Asia is sown to winter wheat, approximately 30 percent to winter and spring barley, and roughly 10 percent to corn. Although Uzbekistan is the region's largest grain producer with output estimated at 2.3 million tons, the rate of increase in production has been greatest in Turkmenistan. Since 1990, area has more than doubled and production has grown from 0.4 million to 1.0 million tons. Total-grain area has remained fairly constant for the past several years in Kyrgyzstan (0.6 million hectares) and Tajikistan (0.2 million); 1993 production is set at 1.6 and 0.3 million tons, respectively.

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FORMER SOVIET UNION: TOTAL GRAIN PRODUCTION
(Million Metric Tons)

	1987–92	1991	1992	11/93
Russia	96.4	85.6	102.4	98.0
Ukraine	42.1	36.3	35.2	40.4
Belarus	6.6	6.0	7.0	7.6
Moldova	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.8
Kazakhstan	22.1	11.6	29.2	22.0
Georgia	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Azerbaijan	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
Armenia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Trans–Caucasus	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8
Uzbekistan	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3
Kyrgyzstan	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6
Tajikistan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Turkmenistan	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
Central Asia	4.0	3.8	4.5	5.2
FSU–12	175.8	148.4	182.2	177.8
Lithuania	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.4
Latvia	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3
Estonia	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
Baltics	4.8	5.3	3.6	4.4
FSU–15	180.6	153.7	185.8	182.2

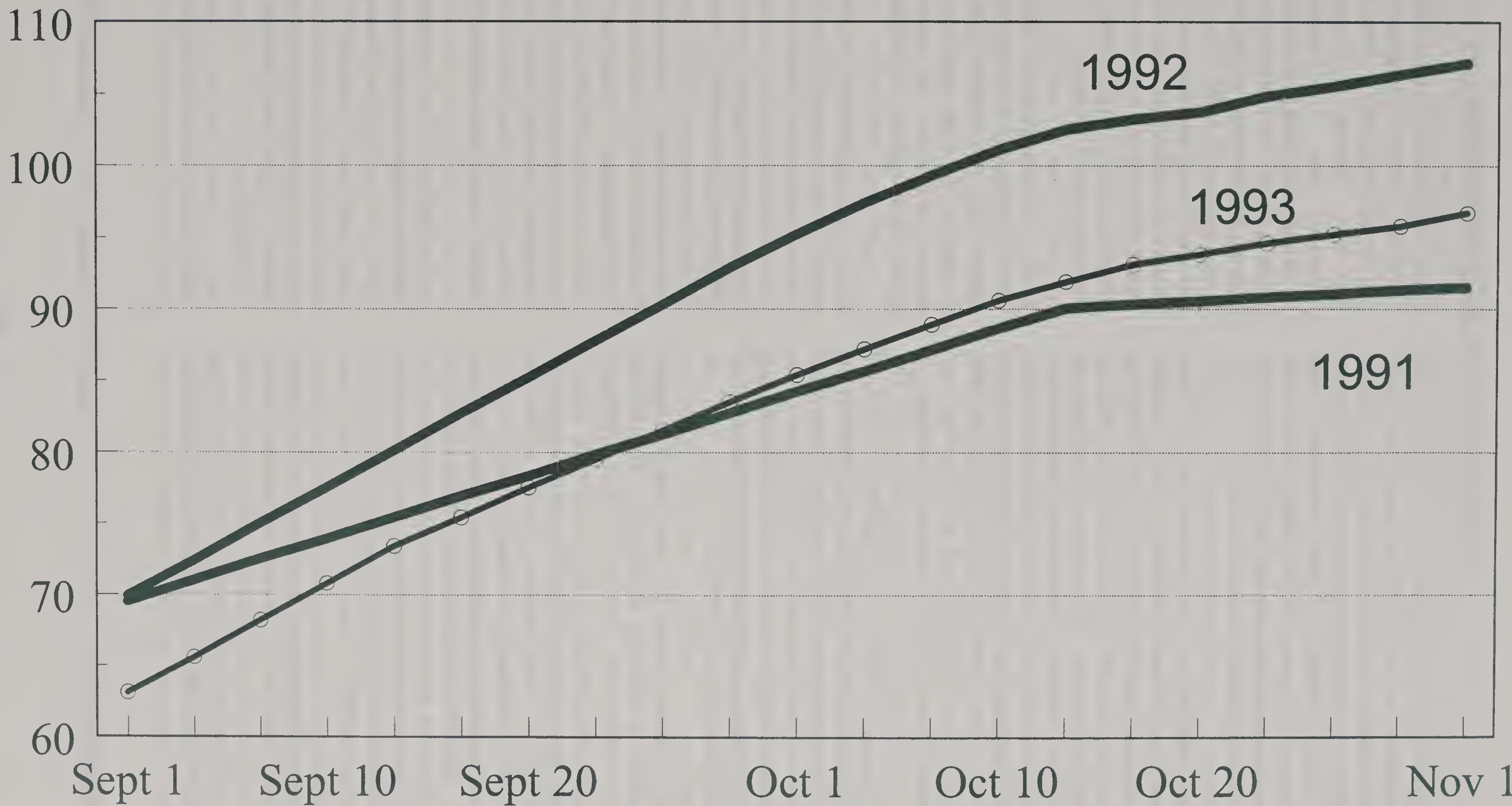
November 1993
Producion Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CHART 1

Russia: Harvest Progress

Million Tons Threshed

(Bunker Weight Including Pulses)



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA
Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

November 1993

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The estimate for 1993/94 world centrifugal sugar production is 112.4 million tons (raw value), slightly above the 1992/93 revised total of 112.0 million, but 3 percent below the 1991/92 record of 116.3 million. Sugar processed from sugarcane is forecast at 73.5 million tons; sugar from sugarbeets is projected at 39.0 million tons, both up marginally from last season.

Major 1993/94 upward revisions since USDA's September forecast include: the European Community, up 460,000 tons to 16.7 million; Brazil, up 400,000 tons to 9.8 million; India, up 200,000 tons to 13.3 million; Pakistan, up 170,000 tons to 2.9 million; and, Australia, up 130,000 tons to 4.2 million. Partially offsetting these increases are production declines forecast for the former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic States), down 198,000 tons to 7.4 million, and Thailand, down 150,000 tons to 4.2 million.

The revised 1992/93 production estimate of 112.0 million tons is virtually unchanged from the previous estimate of 111.9 million. Two major revisions were made in the 1992/93 estimate: Brazil's production was increased 200,000 tons, to 9.8 million, and Italy's output was lowered 160,000 tons, to 1.9 million.

India: Sugar output by the world's largest producer is expected to recover in 1993/94 to 13.3 million tons, following a poor 1992/93 season that dropped sugar outturn 18 percent below the record 15.3 million tons produced in 1991/92. The recovery stems from the generally excellent monsoon season and the ongoing upturn throughout the sugar industry. The overall improvement in the industry is attributed to higher sugar prices stemming from the tight supply situation that caused the Government to suspend exports of sugar as of August 1, 1993.

European Community: The European Community (EC) accounts for 15 percent of the world's sugar production. Sugar outturn in the EC is estimated at 16.7 million tons, down marginally from last year because of a 3-percent decline in harvested area. However, an improvement in sugarbeet yields and recovery rates will nearly offset the reduction in area. In France, sugar production is estimated at 4.7 million tons, only slightly below last year despite a 5-percent reduction in harvested area. The mitigating factors were excellent yield and exceptionally high sucrose content which are expected to result in a record volume of extracted sugar per hectare. German sugar outturn in 1993/94 is estimated up 5 percent, to 4.6 million tons, despite a 13,000 hectare reduction in harvested area. Rainy weather during the summer of 1993 was highly beneficial for the sugarbeet crop, potentially boosting yield 8 percent.

Brazil: Sugar outturn for 1993/94 is expected to remain unchanged from the 1992/93 production level of 9.8 million tons. The cane crop in the Center-South was excellent. However, the production increase in the Center-South was offset by drought in the Northeast.

China: Sugar production for 1993/94 is forecast down 11 percent, to 7.4 million tons, primarily due to low economic returns vis-a-vis alternative crops and land uses. The area harvested for sugarcane is estimated down 12 percent from last season with sugar from cane estimated at 5.9 million tons, a 750,000-ton reduction from last season. China's sugar production from beets is estimated at 1.5 million tons, down 150,000 from last year. The drop is attributed to a 75,000-hectare reduction in sugarbeet area. Growers in Heilongjiang, the major sugarbeet producing province, opted to plant soybeans instead of sugarbeets because, at planting time, soybeans were commanding higher prices.

United States: Sugar production for fiscal year 1993/94 (October/September) is estimated at 6.7 million tons, unchanged from a year ago. Sugar from sugarcane is expected to total 3.1 million, about the same as last season. In contrast, sugar from sugarbeets is expected to decline almost 400,000 tons from last season's record, to 3.6 million.

Cuba: The Cuban sugar industry is not likely to significantly recover from last season's slump

because critical production and processing inputs remain in short supply. The sugar production estimate for 1993/94 stands unchanged at 4.5 million tons, 5 percent above the 1992/93 level, but 41 percent below the outturn of 7.6 million tons in 1990/91.

Australia: Sugar output for 1993/94 is estimated at 4.2 million tons, a 3-percent decrease from last season. Dry weather early in the growing season in New South Wales and Queensland reduced the 1993/94 yield estimate. The partial deregulation of the Australian sugarcane industry in recent years has spurred the first significant entry of new growers into this sector since 1965. Queensland, which produces 95 percent of Australia's sugar, has shown the most expansion with increased new land assignments of 5 percent in 1989, 8 percent in 1990, 3 percent in 1991, and 5 percent in 1992. Australia's 1991 Sugar Industry Act provides for a minimum 2.5-percent annual increase in assigned sugarcane growing land through the 1996 season. The Queensland Sugar Corporation announced in November 1992 that land assignments would be expanded an additional 5 percent during 1993.

Thailand: Sugar production for the 1993/94 season is estimated at 4.2 million tons, up 12 percent from the drought-reduced 1992/93 output. Dry weather early in the growing season also adversely affected the 1993/94 cane crop. Harvested sugarcane area for the current season is reportedly up 4 percent. Sugarcane tonnage for crushing, estimated at 38.0 million tons, is up nearly 10 percent. The principal reasons for the area expansion are high sugarcane prices and continuation of advanced payments by mills. Because advanced payments are being offered to new producers who are willing to switch to sugarcane, upland rice and kenaf areas are increasingly being converted into sugarcane fields in the lower northeast.

Currently, there are 46 sugar mills in Thailand. While the Government continues to ban construction of new mills, it has recently abolished restrictions on the relocation of sugar mills and the expansion of mill capacity. One sugar mill was recently relocated to the lower northeast region and it will begin operations during the 1993/94 season.

Mexico: Sugar production during 1993/94 is estimated at 4.0 million tons, 9 percent below last season's record level. With area remaining stable during 1993/94 at 525,000 hectares, the downturn is mainly due to ongoing economic problems within the industry. Some sugar millers claim that their financial situation is so critical that they have no resources to pay outstanding debts, including salaries and obligations to growers. Four sugar mills declared bankruptcy during 1993, with at least 15 more facing serious financial problems. For the time being, these bankrupt mills will remain operational under Government supervision. In areas where mills have already shut down, there appears to be sufficient unused mill capacity nearby to absorb excess cane supplies.

Ukraine: In Ukraine, sugar production for 1993/94 is estimated at 4.3 million tons, up 13 percent from last year. Area harvested is expected to be about the same as last year, but yield is estimated nearly 30 percent higher.

Russia: In Russia, 1993/94 sugar outturn is estimated at 2.5 million tons, 4 percent less than last year. The downturn primarily reflects an estimated 9-percent reduction in beet area. However, a projected 8-percent increase in yield will partially offset the effect of the area reduction.

Pakistan: Pakistan is expected to produce 2.9 million tons of sugar in 1993/94, 13 percent more than last season. The upturn reflects a 15-percent increase in sugarcane area brought about by favorable grower returns last year, the opening of new sugar mills, and recovery of those areas damaged by the September 1992 floods. The diversion of cotton area to sugarcane in Punjab--because of a virus attack on cotton last year and the potential for an outbreak in 1993/94--also accounted for a small portion of the area increase.

South Africa: Sugar output for 1993/94 is estimated at 1.3 million tons, down 20 percent

from last year and potentially the smallest volume produced since the industry began expanding in the mid-sixties. The South African sugar industry is suffering from a 2-year drought. The industry is not in a position to bear additional losses and ruin is imminent for many of its members, both growers and millers. Certain areas have been so devastated that it is questionable whether recovery efforts can be justified. The incidence of dead sugarcane is probably the highest ever recorded and there are extensive areas that have to be replanted. Eldana borer is devastating the weak cane stalks, adding to the problem. Since mid-September, ample rains have fallen over most of the Natal cane areas which indicates some recovery may be possible next season.

Turkey: Sugar production for 1993/94 is estimated at a record 2.3 million tons, 6 percent above last season. The increase is mainly due to favorable weather throughout the growing season and area expansion induced by high support prices and incentives paid to any grower that planted sugarbeets.

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WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 2/	1993/94 Sept 3/	1993/94 Nov 3/
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	138	160	118	125	130
Mexico	3,900	3,500	4,330	3,850	3,950
United States 4/	6,263	6,566	7,104	6,831	6,713
Total	10,301	10,226	11,552	10,806	10,793
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	1,300	1,550	1,350	1,060	1,050
Bolivia	230	300	270	270	270
Brazil	7,900	9,200	9,800	9,400	9,800
Chile	370	360	528	515	515
Colombia	1,595	1,792	1,796	1,850	1,850
Ecuador	355	348	383	400	400
Guyana	162	253	245	260	260
Paraguay	89	110	110	110	110
Peru	575	456	490	600	600
Surinam	1	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	70	80	70	70	60
Venezuela	510	549	525	510	510
Total	13,157	14,999	15,568	15,046	15,426
CENTRAL AMERICA					
Belize	104	102	104	105	105
Costa Rica	265	302	295	320	320
El Salvador	270	346	336	330	330
Guatemala	1,015	1,118	1,104	1,120	1,160
Honduras	191	188	191	190	200
Nicaragua	217	194	185	200	200
Panama	126	127	120	125	125
Total	2,188	2,377	2,335	2,390	2,440
CARIBBEAN					
Barbados	65	55	48	45	45
Cuba	7,620	7,030	4,280	4,500	4,500
Dominican Republic	580	568	592	610	610
Guadeloupe	60	41	73	70	80
Haiti	30	30	30	30	30
Jamaica	221	223	224	240	240
Martinique	2	4	5	6	6
Puerto Rico	67	61	58	60	60
St. Kitts & Nevis	15	20	20	20	20
Trinidad & Tobago	104	114	105	120	120
Total	8,764	8,146	5,435	5,701	5,711
EC-12					
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,116	966	980	1,040	1,100
Denmark	591	508	447	530	530
France 5/	4,736	4,413	4,723	4,550	4,670
Germany	4,675	4,250	4,395	4,400	4,600
Greece	315	310	385	370	370
Ireland	227	232	242	220	210
Italy	1,587	1,640	1,870	1,600	1,450
Netherlands	1,341	1,137	1,251	1,150	1,250
Portugal	2	1	2	4	4
Spain	1,036	938	1,037	1,000	1,140
United Kingdom	1,360	1,330	1,590	1,400	1,400
Total	16,986	15,725	16,922	16,264	16,724
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE					
Austria	451	466	437	500	540
Finland	176	162	159	180	150
Sweden	419	252	317	400	400
Switzerland	160	136	150	150	150
Total	1,206	1,016	1,063	1,230	1,240

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 2/	1993/94 Sept 3/	1993/94 Nov 3/
EASTERN EUROPE					
Albania	14	15	10	10	10
Bulgaria	80	60	35	20	20
Czechoslovakia	810	793	750	650	700
Hungary	550	610	389	350	320
Poland	2,214	1,640	1,567	1,850	1,900
Romania	334	450	300	250	190
Yugoslavia	885	850	450	400	400
Total	4,887	4,418	3,501	3,530	3,540
FSU–12					
Belarus	175	130	110	120	150
Georgia	4	3	2	4	2
Kazakhstan	96	70	125	150	150
Kyrgyzstan	0	1	10	26	30
Moldova	309	258	228	180	250
Russia	2,676	1,882	2,600	2,600	2,500
Ukraine	5,857	4,178	3,800	4,500	4,300
Total	9,117	6,522	6,875	7,580	7,382
BALTIC STATES					
Latvia	34	35	35	30	30
Lithuania	83	90	60	70	70
Total	117	125	95	100	100
SUB–SAHARAN AFRICA					
Angola	35	35	35	35	35
Benin	5	5	5	5	5
Burkina	20	20	20	20	20
Burundi	14	10	16	15	15
Cameroon	60	60	60	60	60
Chad	20	20	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	35	35	35	35
Cote d' Ivoire	149	169	139	170	170
Ethiopia	190	200	200	200	200
Gabon	20	20	20	20	20
Ghana	5	5	5	5	5
Guinea	25	25	25	25	25
Kenya	430	434	372	350	350
Madagascar	118	96	125	125	125
Malawi	200	200	200	200	200
Mali	20	20	20	20	20
Mauritius	661	648	681	680	600
Mozambique	35	40	20	30	20
Nigeria	59	45	45	50	50
Reunion	200	225	237	245	215
Rwanda	5	5	5	5	5
Senegal	70	75	75	75	75
Sierra Leone	6	7	7	7	7
Somalia	40	40	30	30	30
South Africa	2,152	2,429	1,600	1,300	1,280
Swaziland	527	521	525	530	490
Tanzania	112	115	115	115	115
Togo	5	5	5	5	5
Uganda	30	30	30	30	30
Zaire	60	60	60	60	60
Zambia	133	140	140	140	140
Zimbabwe	493	328	6	30	40
Total	5,934	6,067	4,878	4,637	4,467

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1993 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 2/	1993/94 Sept 3/	1993/94 Nov 3/
NORTH AFRICA					
Algeria	10	10	10	10	10
Egypt	982	950	1,008	1,040	1,040
Morocco	519	499	454	510	510
Sudan	480	500	500	500	500
Tunisia	37	27	40	40	40
Total	2,028	1,986	2,012	2,100	2,100
MIDDLE EAST					
Iran	700	750	850	900	900
Iraq	8	10	12	12	12
Lebanon	6	6	8	8	8
Syria	43	59	99	70	70
Turkey	1,944	2,052	2,124	2,150	2,250
Total	2,701	2,877	3,093	3,140	3,240
OTHER ASIA					
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	262	240	240	240	220
Burma	25	30	30	30	30
China	6,765	8,492	8,300	7,400	7,400
India 6/	13,748	15,250	12,470	13,100	13,300
Indonesia	2,120	2,250	2,300	2,400	2,400
Japan	922	987	893	900	825
Malaysia	95	104	105	105	105
Nepal	40	45	45	45	45
Pakistan	2,067	2,489	2,562	2,730	2,900
Philippines	1,718	2,010	2,060	2,000	2,000
Sri Lanka	35	65	65	60	60
Taiwan	409	510	435	470	470
Thailand	3,954	5,062	3,750	4,350	4,200
Vietnam	500	600	550	550	550
Total	32,670	38,144	33,815	34,390	34,515
OCEANIA					
Australia	3,637	3,190	4,370	4,100	4,230
Fiji	420	400	440	450	450
Papua New Guinea	45	50	50	50	50
Total	4,102	3,640	4,860	4,600	4,730
WORLD TOTAL	114,158	116,268	112,004	111,514	112,408

1/ One—half of the crop years are on a September/August basis. Crop years for Southern Hemisphere countries begin prior to September. Factors for converting from refined to raw sugar are 1.087 for for refined beet sugar and 1.07 for refined cane sugar.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Forecast.

4/ United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane sugar, but exclude Puerto Rico cane sugar which is listed separately.

5/ French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.

6/ Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi—white centrifugal sugar. Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in million tons (raw value equivalent) is as follows: 1989/90 — .820; 1990/91 — .818; 1991/92 — .907; 1992/93 — 1.104; 1993/94 — .894.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World wheat production for 1993/94 is estimated at 559.4 million tons, down 1.3 million or less than 1 percent from last year. Harvested area, which has not varied greatly over the past three years, is estimated at 222.2 million hectares for 1993/94, slightly below last year. The average world yield is 2.52 tons per hectare, virtually unchanged from last year. For 1993/94, China, Eastern Europe, Argentina, and Australia are forecast to produce more wheat than last year, while the United States, Canada, and the EC-12 are estimated to produce less. (See table 3 of this circular for area, yield, and production for individual countries and regions.)

United States: Wheat production in the United States for 1993/94 is estimated at 65.9 million tons, down 2 percent from last year. The yield estimate of 2.59 tons per hectare is 2 percent below last year's record level, but 7 percent above the 5-year average. Winter wheat production is estimated at 48.1 million tons, 10 percent above last year due to favorable weather and increased area. However, spring wheat is estimated 23 percent lower than last year, at 17.8 million tons. Excessive moisture in the Upper Midwest and Red River Valley resulted in diseases and crop loss. As of November 8, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported that next season's winter wheat seedings reached 94 percent of completion in the 19 major producing states, compared with 92 percent in 1993/94, and the average of 94 percent. NASS also reported that 84 percent of the winter wheat emerged, compared with 79 percent during the same period last year and an 83 percent average.

Australia: Wheat production in Australia for 1993/94 is estimated at 16.5 million tons, up 2 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated to increase 4 percent from last year as land continued to move out of less profitable livestock operations. Yield prospects are estimated to be above average as spring rainfall has been favorable this season. New South Wales and Western Australia are likely to have bumper crops due to moderate temperatures and timely rainfall. In South Australia and Victoria, rains were scattered at planting, leading to delayed sowing and reduced area. However, rainfall levels returned to normal over the course of the growing season. Harvesting activity has started in the states of Queensland and West Australia, while crops in the southern states are in the grain fill or maturing stages.

Canada: Wheat production in Canada for 1993/94 is estimated at 28.2 million tons, down 6 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at a 10-year low of 12.7 million hectares as producers switched from wheat to the more profitable barley and rapeseed. Persistent cool, wet weather across the Prairie Provinces slowed crop development and hampered harvesting. The crop, which is virtually all harvested, was behind normal development from the beginning of July when a cool weather pattern became established over the Prairie Provinces. When the first autumn hard freeze came, the crops were up to 3 weeks behind normal development and the freeze had a negative effect on the crop. Wet weather continued in the fall, which contributed to poor field conditions.

EC-12: Wheat production in the EC-12 is estimated at 80.5 million tons, down 5 percent from 1992/93. Although harvested area is estimated at 15.7 million hectares, the lowest since Spain and Portugal became members of the EC in 1986, yields increased to the second highest on record. Harvested area declined 7 percent from last year due mainly to the set-aside program. However, favorable weather and the set-aside of marginal land are the primary reasons for the increase in yield. In France, production is estimated at 29.8 million tons, down 9 percent from last year due to lower area and an excessively wet fall that cut yield prospects. Additionally, durum wheat area (which accounted for 8 percent of total wheat area last year) fell 44 percent, to 0.3 million hectares, due to CAP Reform measures. In the United Kingdom, production is estimated at 13.0 million tons, down 7 percent from 1992/93; harvested area is estimated lower, but yields are estimated higher at 7.12 tons per hectare. In Germany, production is estimated virtually unchanged from last year at 15.5 million tons as a lower estimated harvested area is offset by higher yield prospects. Unfavorably wet harvest conditions also resulted in sprout damage.

Farmers, traders, and processors are becoming increasing concerned over particular varieties susceptible to fungus and Fusarium infestations and processors are carefully watching for the contamination of grains with mycotoxins.

Argentina: Wheat production in Argentina for 1993/94 is estimated at 10.0 million tons, up 3 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 4.8 million hectares, near the 5-year average and up 9 percent from last year's weather-reduced area. This year's plantings were delayed slightly due to excessive moisture in Northern Buenos Aires Province, but in the remaining provinces weather was generally favorable through the late April to early-July sowing period. However, dry weather over parts of the primary growing regions during heading stressed the crops and reduced yield prospects. In addition, two freezes in southern Buenos Aires slowed crop development. Yields are estimated at 2.08 tons per hectare, or 5 percent below last year's bumper yield, but still above the 5-year average of 1.98 tons. Harvesting begins in late November.

China: The world's largest wheat producer is estimated to produce a record 105.0 million tons in 1993/94, up 3 percent from last year. Winter wheat, which accounts for about 90 percent of total wheat production, achieved record yields as excellent weather prevailed during the growing season. Also, yields were strengthened by a change in the planting pattern for 1993. Winter wheat is normally inter-planted with cotton on many parts of the North China Plain, but this year much of this inter-planted area was sown only to wheat because of poor economic returns from cotton. Timely rains with good harvest conditions further improved production. The spring crop received favorable weather and another bumper crop is projected.

Former Soviet Union (FSU-12): Wheat production in the FSU-12 during 1993/94 is estimated at 83.4 millionc tons, down 5 percent from last year as deteriorating harvest conditions in Russia and Kazakhstan lowered output potential. Harvested area is estimated at 44.9 million hectares, down 4 percent from 1992/93 due mainly to reduced area in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Russia is estimated to produce 45.0 million tons or 5 percent less than the amount produced last year. Harvested area is estimated slightly lower and yield prospects declined due to unfavorable harvest weather. Winter wheat, which accounts for about 60 percent of total wheat output, is estimated above the 5-year average level, but spring wheat yields have suffered from excessive moisture (rain and snow) late in the season. Reports indicate that snow hampered the harvesting of 2.5 million hectares of grain. Ukraine is estimated to produce 21.0 million tons, up 8 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. Although the weather was more favorable this year, the crop lagged in development due to a late spring and yields are estimated at a 5-year average level. Nearly all wheat grown is winter wheat. Harvested area is estimated at 5.8 million hectares, down 9 percent from last season due to the increased emphasis on forage crops. Harvest conditions were favorable. In Kazakhstan, wheat output is estimated at 12.5 million tons, down 32 percent from last year. Spring wheat varieties comprise nearly 90 percent of the wheat sown. Harvested area declined from 1992/93 as area shifted to the more profitable barley crop. Favorable weather during most of the growing season improved yield, but persistent showers continually delayed harvest and greatly reduced final yield prospects.

India: Wheat production is estimated at 56.5 million tons, up 3 percent from last year. An increase in harvested area, to an estimated 24.5 million hectares, more than offset a 4-percent decline in yield. This yield decline is a deviation from a 2 to 3-percent annual positive trend. Unusually high temperatures in the major growing states in February 1993 and a steep decline in potassium fertilizer use lowered wheat yields. Harvested area is projected to have increased to its

highest level in 9 years due primarily to higher procurement prices offered to producers before planting. Over the last two years, India's wheat support prices have risen 24 and 18 percent, respectively. The 1993/94 crop was harvested in May and the 1994/95 crop is currently being planted.

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The 1992/93 world palm oil season (October-September) is over and a record 12.9 million tons was processed. This season's weather has been very favorable and is forecast to promote not only the output of well established trees during 1993/94, but also trigger the first fruit harvest of many newly-planted trees.

World palm oil production for 1993/94 is forecast at 13.8 million tons, up 0.9 million or 7 percent from 1992/93. Palm oil output has increased at a rapid pace during the past decade, enticed by favorable producer returns. New areas planted to oil palm trees in many countries, especially Malaysia and Indonesia, are sustaining the upward production trend which is expected to continue in the future. Oil palm fruit is collected monthly, on a regular, established cycle, and processed into palm oil. Fruit development takes many months to fully mature and is highly weather-sensitive. As a result, the impact of such factors as poor rainfall have a lagged effect upon palm oil production. It is not uncommon for unfavorable (or favorable) weather to have an impact on the fruit harvest 9 to 18 months after the fact.

Malaysia: Nearly 55 percent of the world's palm oil is produced in Malaysia. Palm oil production during 1992/93 is estimated at a record 7.1 million tons, up 15 percent from the previous year. Monthly palm oil output began slowly for 1992/93, suffering the lagged effects of poor rainfall from a year earlier. Compared to the record year of 1989/90, monthly production was below the same time period for the first four months, beginning in October. However, in April, monthly output began to increase well above that of 1989/90, responding to good moisture levels over the prior 12 months. April's output pushed total cumulative monthly production past the earlier record. Thereafter, record monthly output through September increased total annual production well above the previous record of 6.4 million tons.

Malaysia is forecast to produce 7.6 million tons in 1993/94, up 7 percent from last season. New oil palm area is being planted at about 60,000 hectares annually, according to government estimates, reaching a projected 2.3 million hectares by 1995 and 2.6 million by the year 2000. New areas are being brought into oil palm production at the expense of rubber--due to better economic returns. In support of palm oil expansion, the Malaysian Ministry of Primary Industries has advised the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) to phase out rubber cultivation in the FELDA estates and to concentrate on oil palm in all replanting programs.

Indonesia: The world's second leading producer of palm oil after Malaysia, Indonesia produced a record 3.25 million tons of palm oil in 1992/93, up 0.5 million or 18 percent from 1991/92. Palm oil remains the most dynamic component of the oilseed complex in Indonesia, accounting for three-quarters of total vegetable oil production. With widespread planted area not yet in production, Indonesia will continue to produce increasingly larger quantities of palm oil in coming years. Trees planted a few years ago are starting to bear fruit and production during 1993/94 is forecast at 3.6 million tons. The Government is fully committed to becoming a major world palm oil producer and exporter and aims to surpass Malaysia as the world's largest palm oil exporter in the future.

Over the past eight years, the palm oil industry has evolved from a primarily government-owned enterprise to one of increasingly larger private ownership. According to government sources, most area expansion over the past five years has come from the private sector. As a result, the share of palm oil produced by government-owned operations will decline to about 50 percent in 1993. Roughly 30 percent of production is by large-scale private estates. The balance is produced on small farms, referred to as "plasma" holdings, under the guidance of private ("nucleus") companies. In the Indonesian context, this is known as the Nucleus Estate Smallholders (NES) scheme.

Sumatra accounts for 90 percent of total palm oil production in Indonesia, with about 60 percent of the total Indonesian palm oil output coming from North Sumatra. New developments in palm oil area in Sumatra are mostly in Riau, South Sumatra, and West Sumatra, where costs are comparatively lower. Production in North Sumatra will continue to increase, primarily due to gains in yield as younger growth enters the period of peak output.

The full range of fertilizers and pesticides are available throughout the oil palm production areas of Indonesia. The subsidy on fertilizer prices was

decreased again by the Government this year and average prices increased by approximately 16 percent. However, this has not affected the application rate of fertilizer by large-scale palm oil estates. The costs of production for the more established plantations are still well below current oil prices, which are firmer now than 12 months ago. Newer entrants facing higher depreciation costs (land and equipment) reportedly consider U.S. $260 to U.S. $270 per metric ton (FOB) the break-even price; the current October-July average monthly price is U.S. $389 per metric ton.

Over the past two seasons, growth in area expansion was constricted by the Government's tight money policy which contributed to interest rates in the 22 to 24 percent range. Recently, the Government announced a relaxation of this policy. Attempts to assure investors that interest rates will decline have been somewhat successful. Lending rates are reportedly below 18 percent on approved agricultural loans.

Others: Another thirty-three countries, in addition to Malaysia and Indonesia, accounted for an estimated 20 percent of global palm oil production in 1992/93. These countries are forecast to increase their production by 2 percent during 1993/94, to 2.6 million tons. Since 1982/83, total palm oil output by these countries has increased by an estimated 58 percent, or an average of 5 percent annually. Much of the palm oil output has been historically stable within the majority of small producing countries, reflecting traditional, long-standing agriculture practices. In other regions, this traditional crop has increased in response to marketing potential, spurred on by financial and credit programs to increase plantation operations.

While Nigeria produces nearly twice that of the next largest producer in this group, it has experienced only marginal growth in the past 10 years--averaging an estimated 0.6 million tons in recent years, 13 percent above its output of 1982/83. In contrast, compared to 1982/83, both Colombia and Thailand are producing 0.32 million tons (up 210 percent) and 0.24 million (up 700 percent), respectively. Cote d'Ivoire also increased its palm oil production in 1992/93 to 0.29 million tons, up 76 percent over that of a decade earlier. For 1993/94, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Thailand are forecast to continue their upward trend and produce new record levels of palm oil.

Up and coming countries to watch in the long-term include those in South America such as Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela. Ecuador has increased palm oil production from 62,000 tons in 1982/83 to a record 140,000 during 1992/93, up 126 percent. Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela also have made significant increases, particularly over the past 5 years, but their volume is relatively small. Their continued increase in palm oil production will depend upon the supply coming from Malaysia and Indonesia in the future, as well as the international palm oil price, as consumer demand competes for available world total supplies of vegetable oils.

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TABLE 22

World Palm Oil Production

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94f
					(1,000 metric tons)							
Total World	6,347	6,180	6,811	8,056	7,979	8,354	9,561	10,922	11,090	11,491	12,948	13,831
Malaysia	3,739	3,324	3,817	4,772	4,560	4,852	5,636	6,412	6,034	6,222	7,130	7,600
Indonesia	983	1,150	1,185	1,280	1,300	1,370	1,700	2,250	2,650	2,750	3,250	3,600
Others:	1,625	1,706	1,809	2,004	2,119	2,132	2,225	2,260	2,406	2,519	2,568	2,631
Nigeria	530	540	550	600	650	640	600	500	600	630	600	600
Colombia	104	118	120	141	148	176	231	232	250	295	321	330
Cote d'Ivoire	162	167	164	217	227	198	203	275	278	281	285	290
Thailand	30	55	71	85	110	135	155	175	200	220	240	269
Papua New Guinea	85	110	120	125	145	145	160	160	155	160	160	160
Ecuador	62	76	85	110	97	111	121	132	124	138	140	142
Zaire	159	157	160	160	150	145	130	123	119	110	110	110
Cameroon	110	85	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Honduras	22	25	60	76	74	72	71	73	80	81	83	85
Brazil	18	21	22	24	24	25	54	70	70	75	75	80
Costa Rica	40	40	40	45	54	56	58	73	64	58	61	61
Guinea	40	40	40	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
Sierra Leone	48	37	44	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Angola	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Philippines	8	12	17	22	30	16	18	23	35	30	38	38
Benin	35	35	35	35	35	37	37	35	35	35	35	35
Liberia	30	34	34	34	30	35	40	35	35	35	35	35
Peru	7	10	10	10	18	21	24	25	23	25	25	25
Ghana	15	22	23	23	23	25	25	25	24	24	24	24
Venezuela	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	6	7	9	16	24
Solomon Islands	20	22	24	20	22	12	15	17	20	20	20	20
Togo	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Guatemala	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	10	16	18
Congo	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Dominican Republic	--	--	--	3	7	7	9	9	10	12	13	14
Paraguay	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Equatorial Guinea	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Guinea-Bissau	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Gambia	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
Mexico	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gabon	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sao Tome & Principe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senegal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1

November 1993

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CHART 2

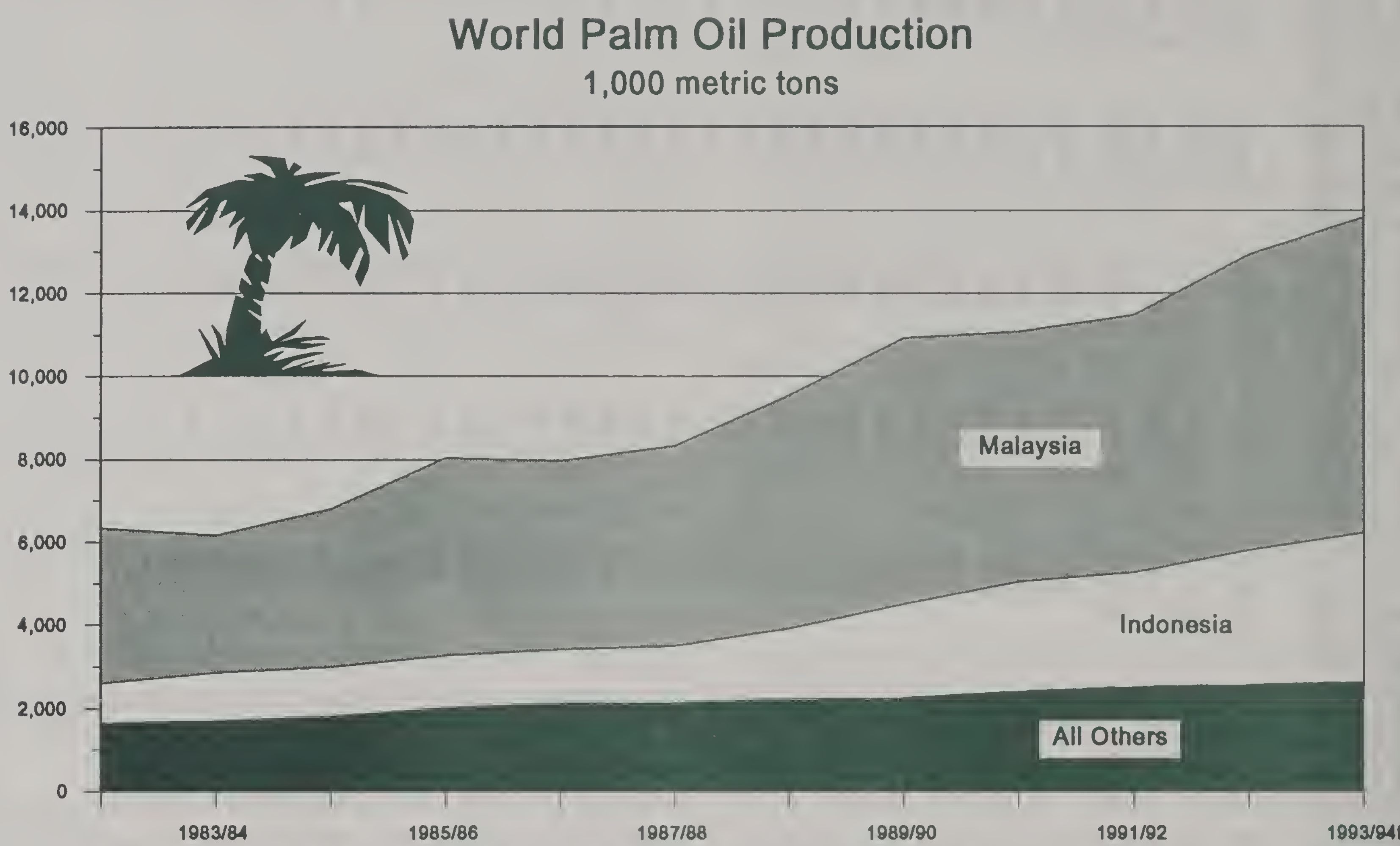
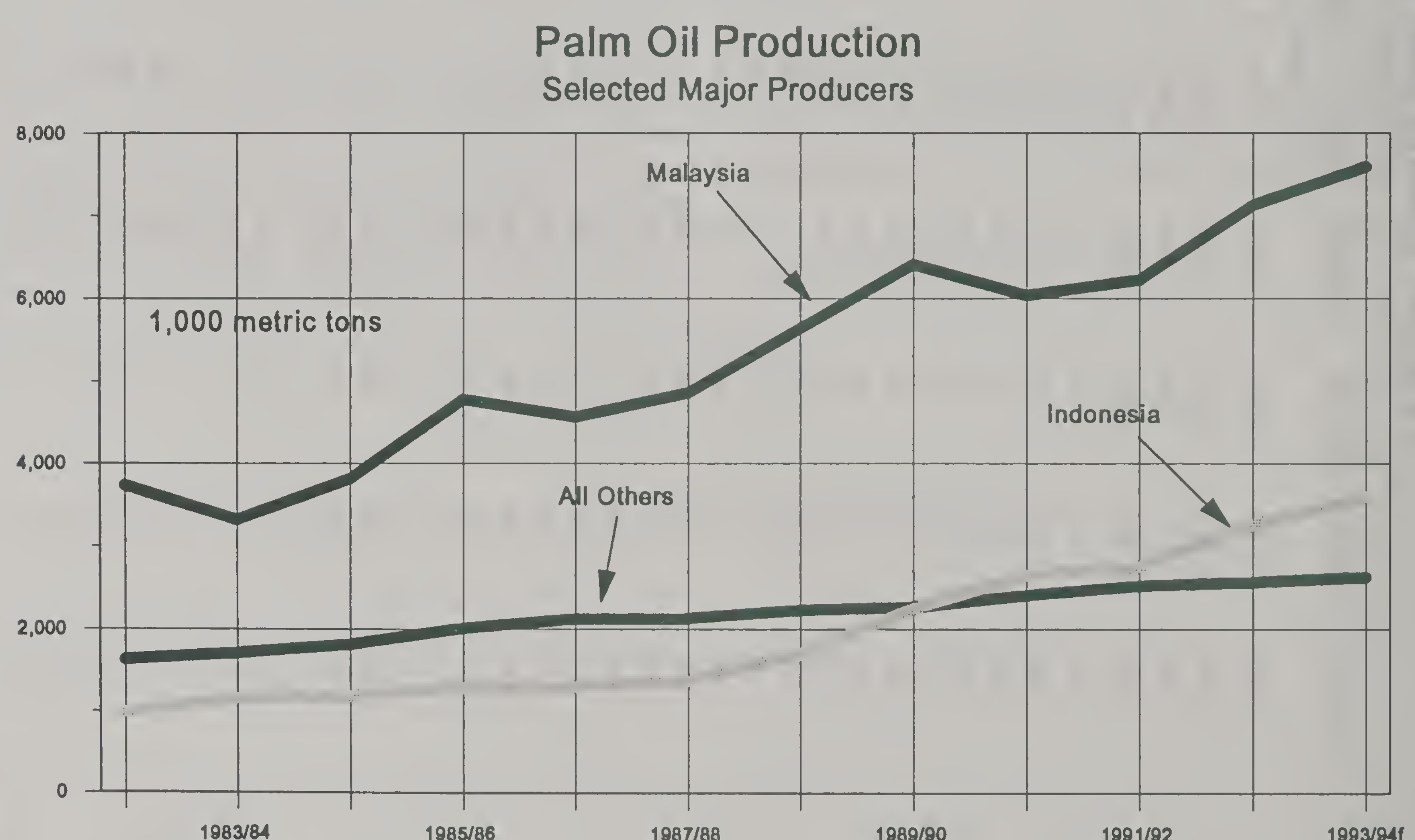


CHART 3



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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Div., FAS, USDA

TABLE 23

Monthly Malaysian Palm Oil Production

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90*	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1992/93 vs 1989/90*
			(1,000 metric tons)					
October	473	483	508	627	570	662	642	15
November	419	399	457	636	494	485	594	−42
December	337	318	418	530	405	408	490	−40
January	272	265	364	440	331	396	425	−15
February	271	274	341	421	332	383	442	21
March	290	341	369	455	433	441	444	−11
April	311	373	390	413	467	493	613	200
May	317	395	444	552	548	507	611	59
June	391	478	503	521	499	502	630	109
July	437	480	559	562	605	596	677	115
August	491	535	634	624	658	630	738	114
September	558	511	647	633	689	691	824	191
Total	4,567	4,852	5,634	6,414	6,031	6,194	7,130	716

TABLE 24

Cumulative Malaysian Palm Oil Production

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90*	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1992/93 vs 1989/90*
			(1,000 metric tons)					
October	473	483	508	627	570	662	642	15
November	892	882	965	1,263	1,064	1,147	1,236	−27
December	1,229	1,200	1,383	1,793	1,469	1,555	1,726	−67
January	1,501	1,465	1,747	2,233	1,800	1,951	2,151	−82
February	1,772	1,739	2,088	2,654	2,132	2,334	2,593	−61
March	2,062	2,080	2,457	3,109	2,565	2,775	3,037	−72
April	2,373	2,453	2,847	3,522	3,032	3,268	3,650	128
May	2,690	2,848	3,291	4,074	3,580	3,775	4,261	187
June	3,081	3,326	3,794	4,595	4,079	4,277	4,891	296
July	3,518	3,806	4,353	5,157	4,684	4,873	5,568	411
August	4,009	4,341	4,987	5,781	5,342	5,503	6,306	525
September	4,567	4,852	5,634	6,414	6,031	6,194	7,130	716

**/ Previous record year of 6.4 million tons.*

Brazil: The principal forest resource base in Brazil is the native stand in the Amazon region which covers approximately 260.0 million hectares, or 40 percent of Brazil's land mass. Brazil's other important resource bases include: the "Cerrado" (savanna) occupying about 140.0 million hectares or 25 percent of the country's territory; the "Caatinga" consisting of 83.0 million hectares in the drylands of Brazil's Northeast; the "Pantanal" a wetland area in West-Central Brazil; the Atlantic forest along the coast of Brazil; and, the temperate forest in southern Brazil which consists mostly of pine trees. In addition, the panel products, pulp, and paper industries rely on timber from approximately 6.5 million hectares of industrial plantations located in the Center-South region. The industrial plantations came into being as a result of Federal Government incentive programs. However, government incentives for reforestation and afforestation projects ended in 1986. Since then, reforestation projects have been continued by private companies at the rate of about 200,000 hectares per year. Currently, most of the forested area in Brazil is privately owned and managed, although government ownership is expanding in the Amazon and Atlantic forest regions.

While most of Brazil's natural forests are made up of hardwoods--the Amazon region alone accounts for nearly 20 percent of the world's tropical hardwood forest resources--the industrial plantations consist primarily of eucalyptus (50 percent) and various pine species (40 percent). Annual growth rates on the industrial plantations are among the best in the world due to excellent forest selection and breeding programs. In contrast, productivity on the native stands remains low due to poor management, wasteful harvesting, and outdated technology. The entire forest sector competes for land with various crops--mainly soybeans in the new frontier areas--and livestock. The growing area required for urbanization has become a major problem in the Atlantic region and the temperate forest zone in the South. However, the predominant constraints facing the Brazilian forest industry are the lack of government incentives and long-term policy initiatives, coupled with growing environmental and conservation policy restrictions.

Total forest area in 1993 is estimated up marginally from a year ago, to 500.5 million hectares--of which 52 percent is in the Amazon region. Since 1988, the deforestation trend in this region has abated due to the termination of government incentives for agriculture, improved awareness of environmental concerns, international pressure against devastation of the Amazon, stronger surveillance by government officials, new systems of sustained development in relation to timber extraction, and the use of advanced woodworking machinery and equipment.

The 1993 roundwood harvest is forecast at 372.0 million cubic meters (CUM), up 3 percent from last year due to a positive turnaround in the construction sector. Of this total, 290.0 million will likely be used for fuelwood and charcoal production and 82.0 million will be diverted to the lumber, panel products, pulp, and paper industries. Approximately 70 percent of the 1993 cut will come from native forest stands and 30 percent from industrial plantations.

Fellings of tropical hardwood logs are forecast up 5 percent, to 34.8 million CUM. Tropical hardwood lumber production is forecast to increase 6 percent in 1993, to 9.1 million CUM, due to improved economic conditions and stronger demand from the furniture, construction, and export sectors. However, lumber production in the Amazon area faces continued problems because of the few number of species felled, low yields, and poor quality of the final product. An 11-percent increase in tropical hardwood veneer production is forecast in 1993 mainly due to strong demand from the plywood industry and, to a lesser extent, from the export sector.

The production outlook for the next 5 years calls for a large increase in softwood lumber from pine, stimulated by its increasing use by the furniture industry, higher exports, and international pressure against felling tropical hardwood stands.

Hardboard production is expected to continue trending upward in 1993, to 510,000 CUM. This 10-percent increase reflects strong demand from the furniture sector and larger exports, mainly to the United States.

Particleboard production is forecast to increase 33 percent in 1993, to 670,000 CUM, due to strong demand from the furniture sector and additional production from newly operational plants. The opening of these new plants brings the sector's installed annual production capacity to 1.2 million CUM.

BRAZIL: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	500,000	500,000	500,500
HARVEST	360,000	360,000	372,000
Tropical Hardwood Logs	33,000	33,200	34,800
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	8,000	8,600	9,100
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	210	220	245
Hardboard	446	460	510
Particleboard	420	505	670

1/ Preliminary.

Chile: The forest products industry has become one of the most important sectors in the Chilean economy, generating record production and 11 percent of Chile's export earnings in 1992. The rapid growth of the forest products industry can be partly attributed to a wealth of natural resources, the rapid growth rates of the radiata pine and eucalyptus species, an aggressive planting scheme, and a government subsidy program for reforestation.

Total forest area for 1993 is estimated at nearly 9.2 million hectares, approximately 7.6 million of native forests and 1.6 million of managed tree farms. Future growth of the forest products industry will depend upon the industry's access to and ability to develop the unmanaged and under-exploited native forests and expand the commercial tree farm area. The Government has already proposed a management and reforestation program that would permit the rational harvest of the native stands. Additionally, new commercial tree farm plantings totaled a record 130,430 hectares in 1992. Since the bulk of these plantings will not reach a harvestable age for several years, Chile's forest area will to continue to expand for at least another decade.

The growth in harvestable area and strong market demand raised the 1993 roundwood production estimate to a record 25.3 million CUM. Softwood log production is expected to recover to 7.2 million CUM due to the greater availability of large diameter logs, firmer domestic prices, and strong foreign demand stemming from harvest restrictions in competitor countries.

Although declining in importance relative to other sectors, sawmilling is the traditional forestry sector in Chile and remains the single largest consumer of logs, with pine logs accounting for nearly 90 percent of total inputs. Total sawmill output has more than tripled since 1975.

Despite this impressive increase, Chile's sawmilling industry consists mainly of numerous small mills with poor productivity and low conversion yields. However, this situation is slowly changing. Large, modern, efficient sawmills that own their own forest tracts are generating an increasingly larger share of total lumber output. Consequently, softwood lumber production is expected to recover in 1993 to nearly 2.8 million CUM.

Hardboard production is expected to increase 2 percent in 1993, to 55,000 CUM. Stable production is expected for the next few years until additional investments in production capacity are made.

The newest segment of Chile's wood product sector is the medium density fiberboard (MDF) industry. There are two plants both of which have a capacity of 100,000 CUM per year. MDF production in 1993 is estimated at a record 120,000 CUM, up 12 percent from 1992 due to strong foreign demand. Further growth in this industry is anticipated as demand for the product increases.

Chile's particleboard industry has exhibited robust growth in recent years. Although there are still only 3 plants producing particleboard, each plant has either modernized or expanded production capacity, thereby boosting efficiency and enhancing product diversification. This ongoing expansion and upgrading during the past decade has seen particleboard production nearly quadruple, from 60,000 CUM in 1983 to a record 238,000 CUM in 1993.

CHILE: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	9,076	9,171	9,188
HARVEST	22,050	23,800	25,300
Softwood Logs	7,300	7,100	7,200
Softwood Lumber	2,790	2,600	2,750
Hardboard	51	54	55
Medium Density Fiberboard	89	107	120
Particleboard	166	234	238

1/ Preliminary.

Mexico: The economic slowdown in the Mexican economy, deforestation, and severe financial problems in the furniture industry continue to adversely affect the forestry sector. Consequently, the roundwood harvest and production of all major wood products will be significantly lower in 1993.

Total forest area in 1993 is pegged at 38.3 million hectares. Since 1960, more than 30 percent of Mexico's forest land has disappeared--at an annual deforestation rate of 340,000 hectares--mainly due to fires and illegal clear-cutting.

Roundwood production for 1993 is estimated at 6.9 million CUM, down 10 percent from 1992. Deforestation by slash and burn farming techniques, high consumption of timber for firewood, the absence of reforestation projects, and the lack of long-term harvest contracts on ejido lands are the primary reasons for the

continuing decline in roundwood production. Additionally, overcutting is common because only minimal funds are available for proper forest management and protection. Even in areas where timber is still plentiful, shortages of logging roads, specialized equipment, and skilled manpower are severely limiting the timber harvest.

The lack of infrastructure and expertise, regulations limiting the participation of the private sector in logging and reforestation activities, and ecological pressures to ban timber exploitation have severely curtailed softwood log fellings. Softwood log production in 1993 is estimated at 6.1 million CUM, down 10 percent from last year. Sawmills extract and process the bulk of softwood logs. Because of the increasing scarcity and high cost of raw material, production of softwood lumber and plywood continues to decline. Preliminary assessments indicate production of lumber and plywood will be down 9 to 10 percent in 1993, to 2.1 million CUM and 141,000 CUM, respectively.

Temperate hardwood log production is estimated at 346,000 CUM, down 10 percent from 1992, due to the gradual depletion of native stands and a shortage of specialized harvesting equipment. Similarly, Mexico's output of temperate hardwood lumber continues to plummet because of the raw material shortage and the poor quality of the domestic wood. The quality problem is particularly critical for the temperate hardwood plywood sector due to declining supplies of good quality logs for outer layer veneer production. For several years, Mexico's tropical timber producers have clear cut or used the slash and burn farming technique to shift to agricultural crops and livestock activities at the expense of tropical hardwood stands. The Government has also reduced the number of harvest permits for tropical hardwoods and announced that the preservation and reforestation of tropical forests, mainly in Chiapas, will be a priority. Hence, production of tropical hardwood logs is estimated down 10 percent in 1993, to 484,000 CUM. Similar reductions in output are anticipated for tropical hardwood lumber and plywood as Mexico's tropical hardwood stands are further depleted and pressure from environmental groups restricts fellings.

No growth is envisioned in Mexico's board sector during 1993. Hardboard production is expected to remain unchanged from the 1992 level of 44,000 CUM. Particleboard production is expected to decline 20 percent this year, to 325,000 CUM, due to the temporary closing of 3 particleboard plants. The plants were closed because of the economic recession in the furniture industry, but are scheduled to reopen at the end of 1993.

MEXICO: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	38,900	38,600	38,300
HARVEST	7,683	7,682	6,910
Softwood Logs	6,740	6,760	6,080
Temperate Hardwood Logs	383	384	346
Tropical Hardwood Logs	560	538	484
Softwood Lumber	2,345	2,300	2,100
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	135	132	120
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	216	212	193
Softwood Plywood	160	157	141
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	9	8	7
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	16	14	10
Hardboard	45	44	44
Particleboard	414	405	325

1/ Preliminary.

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RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

The 1993/94 raisin/sultana pack in the major commercial producing counties of the Northern Hemisphere is forecast at 532,290 tons (packed-weight basis), marginally below 1992/93. A projected increase in Turkey will likely offset declines anticipated in the United States, Mexico, and Greece.

United States: Raisin production in the United States, the world's largest producer, is forecast at 322,290 tons, 3 percent less than the 1992/93 pack. The California crop of raisin-type grapes is estimated down 18 percent mainly because the wine industry has cut back consumption of these types of grapes.

Turkey: The 1993/94 sultana pack in Turkey is forecast at a record 163,000 tons, 9 percent above last year. Harvested area is estimated to have declined 3 percent in 1993, but better maintenance--including expanded trellising in sultana grape vineyards--and favorable weather during the growing and harvesting periods aided yields. Approximately 10 percent of the total vineyard area in Turkey is for sultana production, mainly in the Provinces of Izmir, Manisa, and Denizli.

The Government set the producer support price for the 1993/94 crop at TL 9,500 (US$0.77) per kilogram. This is 53 percent above last year, but well below the inflation rate of 68 percent for the previous 12-month period. In Turkey, cooperatives act as the Government's purchasing agents. Support payments are channeled through the cooperatives as are premiums for cleanliness and other quality factors.

Greece: Production of sultanas during the 1993/94 season is estimated at 37,000 tons, 3 percent below 1992/93. Preliminary assessments indicated that the pack would be larger, but strong, hot winds during August adversely affected both the quantity and quality of the pack. The expectation of a large, high-quality pack in 1993/94 was based upon the satisfactory recovery, via the rootstock replacement program, of the fresh sultana crop from the Phyloxera disease which cut production by half in the late 1980's. Additionally, Greece's marketing cooperatives continue to experience financial problems because of the stiff competition in international markets from countries with lower production costs, like Turkey.

Mexico: Raisin production in 1993/94 is forecast down 23 percent, to 10,000 tons, due to spring flowering problems, high credit costs, and the "off-year" in the production cycle. The flowering problems were caused by hotter-than-normal days and colder-than-normal nights during the April-May flowering period. As it has for past several years, Mexico's raisin area is expected to remain unchanged at about 5,000 hectares.

Southern Hemisphere: The forecast for the 1993/94 sultana pack in the Southern Hemisphere (harvested early in 1994) is not yet available. The estimate for the 1992/93 pack in Australia has been revised from 70,062 tons in May 1993 (WAP 5-93) to the current estimate of 42,634--potentially the smallest pack since 1951. This downward revision reflects the degree to which disease and weather anomalies adversely affected this year's fresh sultana crop. Additionally, many of the multipurpose grapes that normally are used to produce raisins were instead diverted for wine production.

Since the May release, the estimate for the 1992/93 South African raisin pack has been revised down marginally, to 27,023 tons. This would drop output in 1992/93 33 percent below the record 1991/92 pack of 40,053 tons.

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TABLE 25

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION
(Metric tons – Packed weight basis)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Greece	37,000	38,000	38,000	37,000
Mexico	12,500	9,000	13,000	10,000
Turkey	149,000	145,000	150,000	163,000
United States	335,115	297,393	332,760	322,290
Total	533,615	489,393	533,760	532,290
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Australia	85,478	96,743	42,634	NA
Chile	33,400	20,000	22,000	NA
South Africa	30,634	40,053	27,023	NA
Total	149,512	156,796	91,657	NA
TOTAL	683,127	646,189	625,417	NA

NA = not available.
1/ Preliminary.

NOVEMBER 1993 PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA